

STANGER

Heat of Dilution of  
Cane Sugar Solutions

Chemistry

B. S.

1909

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
LIBRARY

Class

1909

Book

Sta

Volume

Ja 09-20M











913  
11  
11.13

# *Heat of Dilution of Cane Sugar*

*Solutions*

*by*

*Otto Charles Stanger.*

---

*Thesis for the Degree of Bachelor of Science*

*in Chemistry*

*in the*

*College of Science*

*of the*

*University of Illinois.*

*Presented*

*June 1909.*



1909  
St 2



1909

St2

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

May 29 1909

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

D. C. Stanger

ENTITLED Heat of Dilution of Cane Sugar Solutions.

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

DEGREE OF Bachelor of Science

B.S. Sacy

Instructor in Charge.

APPROVED:

W. A. Noyes

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF

Chemistry

145193







## HEAT OF DILUTION

### OF CANE SUGAR SOLUTIONS.

---

The problem of the heat effects produced by the dilution of cane sugar solutions has not received very much attention from investigators. Some work has appeared in the literature bearing on this line. Von Stackelberg (Zeit. Phys. Chem., 26, 546, 1898), gives values for heats of dilution of many inorganic substances, with but meager data relating to cane sugar solutions. Ewan, (Zeit. Phys. Chem., 14, 422, 1894, and 22, 1899), in his endeavor to throw additional light on the relation between the osmotic pressure and concentration of solutions has made a series of determinations of heat dilution of cane sugar at various concentrations, but at only one temperature.

Whether or not the values for the heat dilution are influenced by temperature at which the experiments are carried on does not seem to have been considered in any previous work. Up to the present time no attempt has been made to determine the value of the heat of dilution and subsequently the temperature coefficient when both the concentration and the temperature were varied. It is therefore the purpose of this paper to present data relating to the heat of dilution of cane sugar solutions under varying concentrations and for a range of temperatures.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/heatofdilutionof00stra>

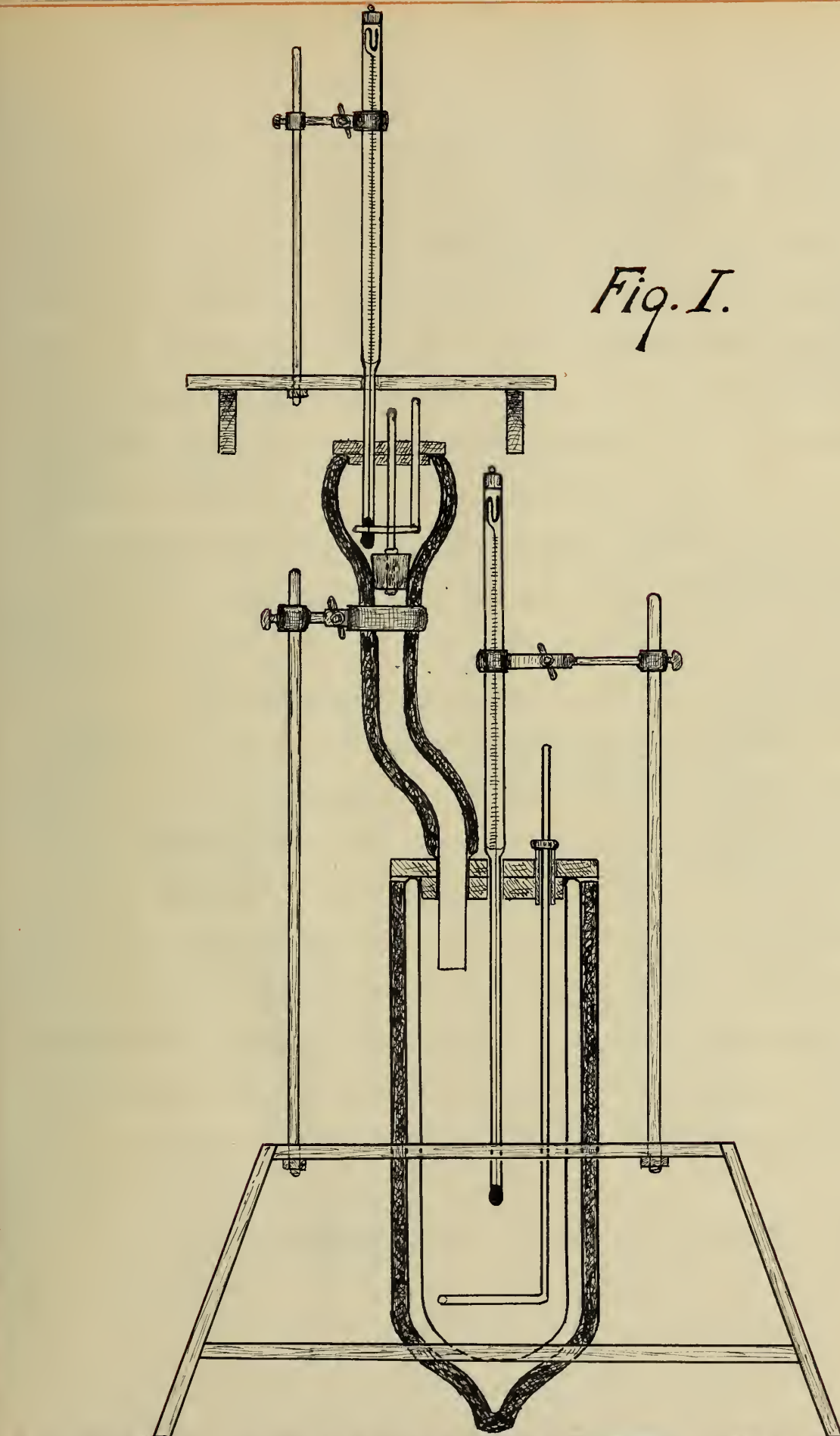


The first problem was to devise a form of calorimeter which would enable accurate measurements of heat effects. The use of a Dewar bulb was here suggested. It seemed apparent that a Dewar bulb ought to give good results owing to the vacuum chamber, which would cut down the rate of radiation. This is a very important factor, since the quantities of heat to be measured would be very small and the error must needs be reduced as much as possible to obtain sufficient accuracy.

A Dewar bulb of about 8 cm. inside diameter, about 30 cm. high and a capacity of about 900 cc. was procured. Several experiments relative to the rate of radiation were carried out. The particular bulb employed was not one of the silvered variety and it was found that the rate of radiation was about  $.06^{\circ}$  per minute with a difference of  $10^{\circ}$  from room temperature. In order to reduce this radiation the outside of the bulb was covered with a layer of smooth tinfoil, which was pasted on by means of a solution of water glass. The bulb was then enclosed in a sheath of hair felt an inch thick. Further experiments showed that the rate of radiation had been thus reduced to from  $.005^{\circ}$  to  $.008^{\circ}$  per minute, depending somewhat on the temperature difference from the room temperature. The bulb was then mounted in a wooden frame as shown in Fig. I, and covered with a thick cork stopper, through which a Beckmann thermometer, a glass stirrer and a delivery tube from the upper container were passed. This upper container consisted of a





*Fig. I.*





250 cc. flask with the bottom cut off, to the neck of which a tube was fitted, which in turn was somewhat bent to clear the lower thermometer. This flask and delivery tube were then wrapped in hair felt and covered with a layer of asbestos. The rate of radiation of this container was determined and was found to be about  $0.02^{\circ}$  per minute. This value again depending upon the room temperature. A rubber stopper with a glass rod through it was fitted into the neck of the flask to serve as a valve. A stirrer and a Beckmann thermometer were placed into this upper container. The whole apparatus was then set up as shown in Fig. I.

The Beckmann thermometers were set at the required temperature and their difference in degrees recorded so that both could be corrected to the same standard temperature. The whole apparatus was then placed in a constant temperature room in the basement. Here data was collected at  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $5^{\circ}$ ,  $10^{\circ}$ ,  $15^{\circ}$ . The  $25^{\circ}$  experiment was carried out in the laboratory upstairs. This room could be kept within a few degrees of the temperature at which the experiment was carried on and thus the radiation was reduced. Owing to the mild winter and the absence of any means of artificial cooling it was difficult to obtain much data at  $0$  degrees.

The experiments were carried out according to the following plan:



Grams of Sugar		Dissolved in — grams of Water	Diluted with — grams of Water
I <sup>a</sup> <sub>b</sub>	171	500	200
II <sup>a</sup> <sub>b</sub>	188.1	550	150
III <sup>a</sup> <sub>b</sub>	205.2	600	100

Different amounts of solvent were added to see whether or not the total heat of dilution had been measured.

The sugar used was of the "Domino" variety and was not purified. Both the water and sugar were weighed out.

After the sugar had been dissolved, both the sugar solution and the water were brought to within  $0.5^{\circ}$  of the particular temperature at which the experiment was to be conducted and were placed into their respective containers, the water above, the sugar solution below. The whole apparatus was then allowed to remain for from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 hour to become constant. Both thermometers were then read every minute for eight minutes. The plan adopted was this: the lower thermometer was read on the minute and the upper on the half minute, thus giving one-half minute between each reading and allowing ample time for stirring. The thermometers were graduated to hundredths of a degree, and could be read to  $.001^{\circ}$  by means of a glass. The liquids were stirred before each reading by a definite amount, this stirring being kept constant for all determinations. One-half minute





after the last upper reading was taken the stopper was pulled from the upper flask and the water allowed to drop into the sugar solution below. Minute readings for from 10 to 15 minutes were taken. The mixture was stirred by the same definite amount as before. Each experiment was carried out in duplicate.

The constant that is the heat capacity of the calorimeter was determined from data collected by mixing water at different temperatures.

### Results.

The temperatures were tabulated and curves plotted to obtain the exact temperature of each liquid at the time of mixing. The final temperature of the mixture was calculated from the series of temperatures of the mixture. The temperatures of the upper thermometer were, in each case, corrected to those of the lower by adding or subtracting the difference between the two thermometers. The calculation of the heat effect was carried out according to the following formula:

$$Q = Aa (t_3 - t_1) + (Bb + K)(t_3 - t_2).$$

Where

$Q$  = heat evolved in calories

$A$  = amount of water in upper flask

$a$  = specific heat of same

$B$  = amount of sugar solution in Dewar

$b$  = specific heat of same

$t_1$  = temperature of upper flask at time of mixing





$t_2$  = temperature of lower bulb at time of mixing

$t_3$  = final temperature of mixture.

$K$  = constant of calorimeter

$\frac{Q}{A} = q$  = heat evolved per g. of solvent added,  
which is the temperature coefficient.

The values for the specific heat of cane sugar solution were obtained by taking known values and plotting a curve and taking the required values from the curve. A summary of the data will be found in Table 1.

The most striking thing about the data is the fact that the temperature coefficient at  $5^\circ$  is negative. There is no apparent reason for this peculiarity and further investigation would be required to determine whether it is due to experimental error or to some phenomenon. The total experimental error due to the temperature readings would never exceed  $.005^\circ$ . The only other source which could account for this abnormality would be a possible mistake in the comparison of the thermometers. The original data was checked over and no error was found. Further evidence which would indicate that these values are not negative is the fact that the two determinations made at  $0^\circ$  are positive, but here again more data is necessary to enable one to draw definite conclusions. If, now, the results at  $5^\circ$  are not taken into consideration it will be seen that the effect of temperature on the heat of dilution and the temperature coefficient must be very small if not exactly zero, and could be neglected.

$0^\circ$	$10^\circ$	$15^\circ$	$25^\circ$
+ .06 col.	+ .14 col.	+ .10 col.	+ .09 col.



The above table shows that there is no regular change in the value for the temperature coefficient with the temperature and it has evidently no effect. Assuming that the negative values are due to some error or abnormality the positive values alone were averaged. The average of 15 gave .11 calories, with an average deviation of .04 calories.

According to Lewis, (J. A. C. S., May, 1908), "since the freezing point method affords a method of determining the osmotic pressure at the freezing point it is possible to determine the osmotic pressure at other temperatures if we knew the temperature coefficient", by making use of the following thermodynamic equation.

$$\pi - q = T \frac{d\pi}{dT}$$

where  $\pi$  is the osmotic pressure, T the absolute temperature, and q the heat of dilution per gram of solvent added to a large quantity of solution. If, now, the value for q at various temperatures is known or if change in temperature has little or no influence, the osmotic pressure can be calculated for any temperature.

The average value for q found by von Stockelberg and Ewen is .12 cal. or 5 cc. atmospheres. The average <sup>value</sup> from the data in this paper is .11 calories, or 4.5 cc. atmospheres, and includes values for a range of temperatures. The error due to the average deviation, .04 cal. or 1.6 cc. atmospheres, would be  $\pm \frac{1.6}{273 + t}$  or about 0.6% at 0 degrees and would decrease as t increased.





				Table I.				
No	Grams Sugar	In Grams Water	Diluted with g. water.	$t_1$	$t_2$	$t_3$	$Q_{\text{in cal}}$	$q_{\text{in cal}}$
0°								
IO (a)	171.0	500	200	3.212°	3.050°	3.097°	+6.55	.037
IO (b)	171.0	500	200	3.139°	3.103°	3.124°	+11.54	.077
5°								
IA (a)	171.0	500	200	4.010°	3.159°	3.342°	-19.64	-.098
" (b)	171.0	500	200	4.056	3.295	3.445	-28.66	-.143
II A (a)	188.1	550	150	2.451	1.999	2.047	-24.88	-.193
" (b)	188.1	550	150	3.640	3.016	3.123	-4.95	-.033
III A (a)	205.2	600	100	2.526	2.263	2.281	-11.25	-.113
" (b)	205.2	600	100	3.610	2.861	2.930	-12.04	-.120
10°								
IB (a)	171	500	200	1.735°	1.471°	1.683°	+22.10	+.111
" (b)	171	500	200	1.626	1.478	1.565	+32.29	+.169
II B (a)	188.1	550	150	1.670	1.260	1.365	+24.74	+.165
" (b)	188.1	550	150	1.649	1.341	1.423	+22.26	+.148
III B (a)	205.2	600	100	1.659	1.214	1.283	+12.85	+.129
" (b)	205.2	600	100	1.716	1.290	1.360	+13.66	+.137
15°								
IC (a)	171.0	500	200	1.223°	1.256°	1.460°	—	—
I c (b)	171.0	500	200	1.176	1.275	1.258°	-.818	-.004?
II C (a)	188.1	550	150	1.310	1.320	1.335°	+14.02	+.093
" (b)	188.1	550	150	0.746	1.117	0.981	+20.72	+.155
III C (a)	205.2	600	100	1.053	1.194	1.199	+8.03	+0.08
" (b)	205.2	600	100	1.241	0.955	0.997	+5.62	+0.056
25°								
IO (a)	171.0	500	200	2.375°	1.781°	1.956°	+22.93	+0.115
IO (b)	171.0	500	200	3.744	2.735	3.003	+19.74	+0.099
II O (a)	188.1	550	150	5.105	4.013	4.222	+8.25	+0.055
Average of + values = 0.11 cal.								
Average Derivation = 0.04 cal.								





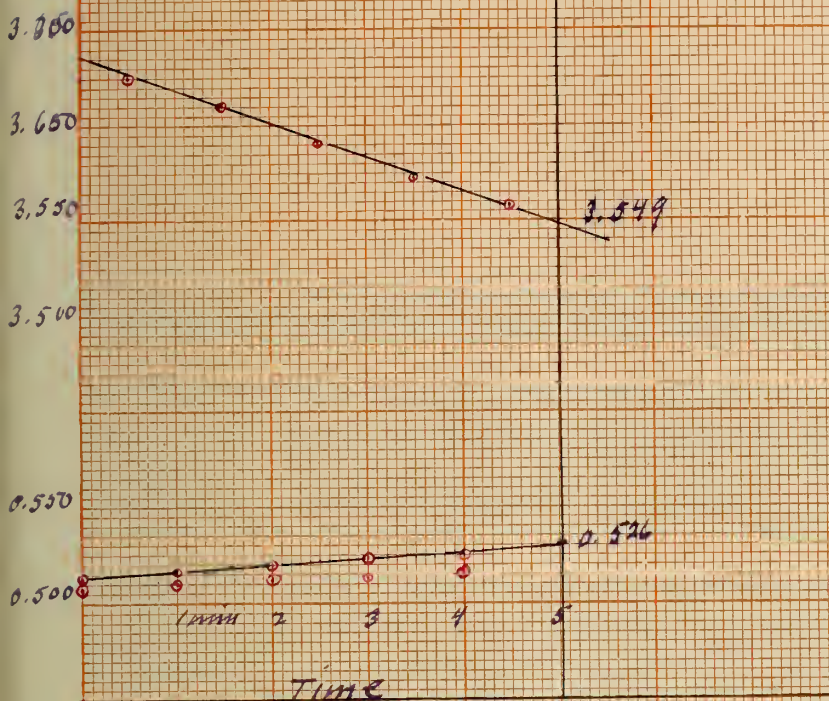
# Water Equivalent of Calorimeter

200g Water above  
500g Water below.

(a)		(b)	
Upper Flask	Lower Denar.	Upper Flask.	Lower Denar.
4.076° °	0.555° °	3.626° °	0.515° °
4.048° °	0.554° °	3.611° °	0.518° °
4.026° °	0.554° °	3.591° °	0.520° °
3.996° °	0.555° °	3.574° °	0.522° °
3.988° °	0.556° °	3.557° °	0.524° °
3.976° °	0.557° °		
3.956° °	0.559° °	Mixture.	1.330° °
3.943° °	0.561° °		1.330° °
			1.330° °
			1.329° °
			1.327° °
			1.325° °
			1.323° °
			1.320° °
			1.318° °
			1.315° °
Mixture.	1.475° °		
	1.455° °		
	1.452° °		
	1.452° °		
	1.452° °		
	1.451° °		
	1.450° °		
	1.449° °		
	1.448° °		
	1.448° °		
	1.447° °		

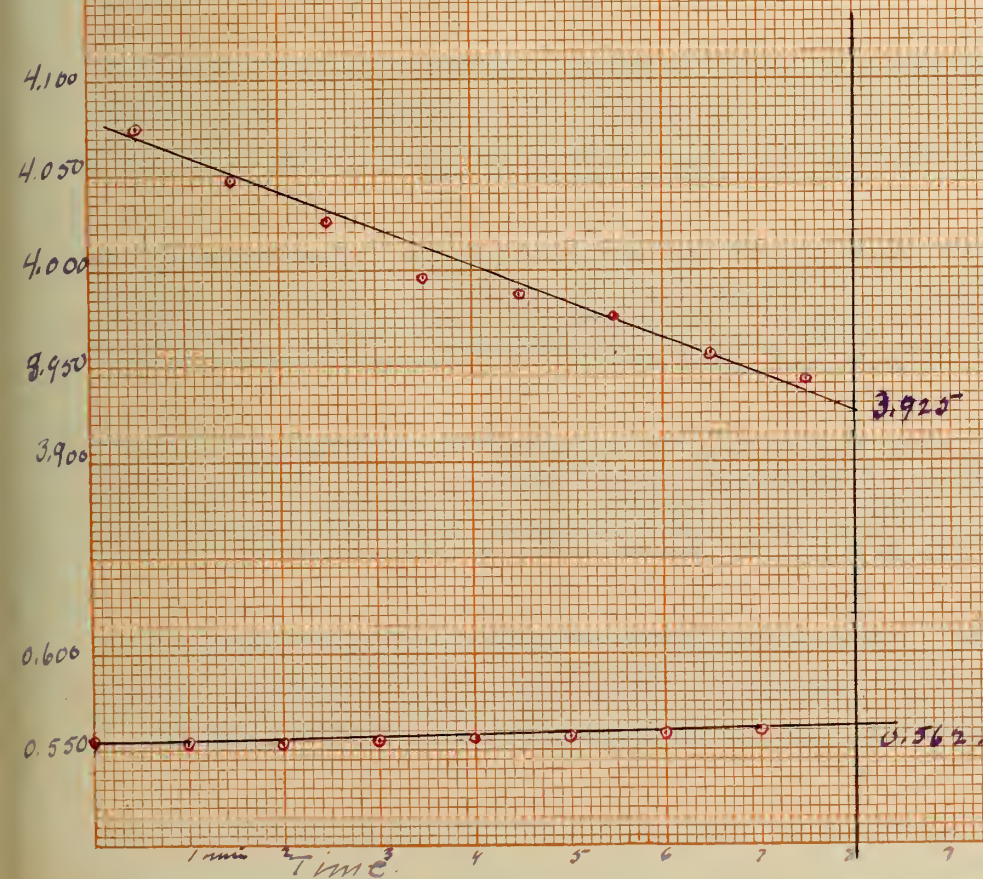






Curves for  
Constant of  
172  
Oatrimeter  
or  
Water Equivalent.

50.3 cal.

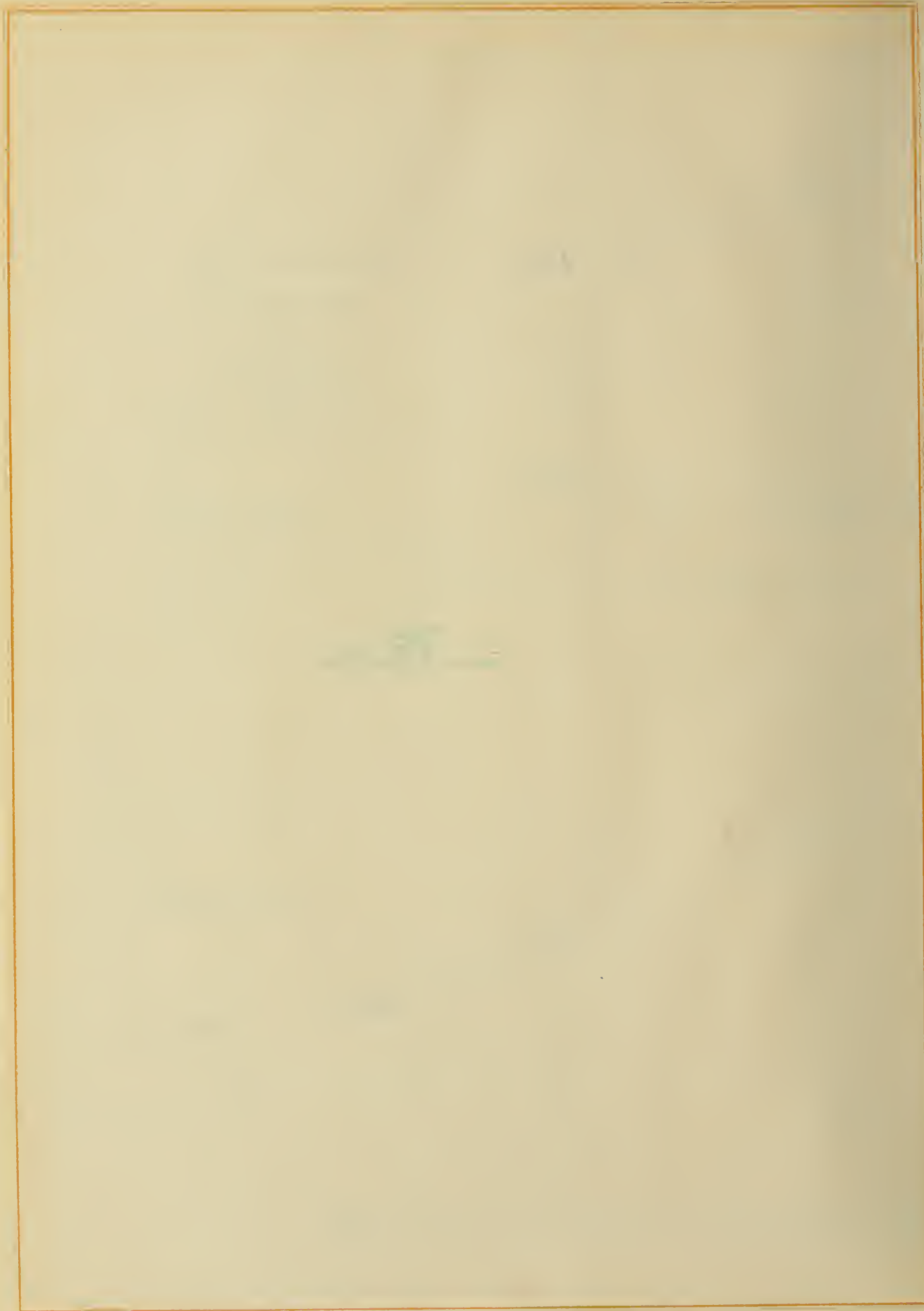


54.0 cal.

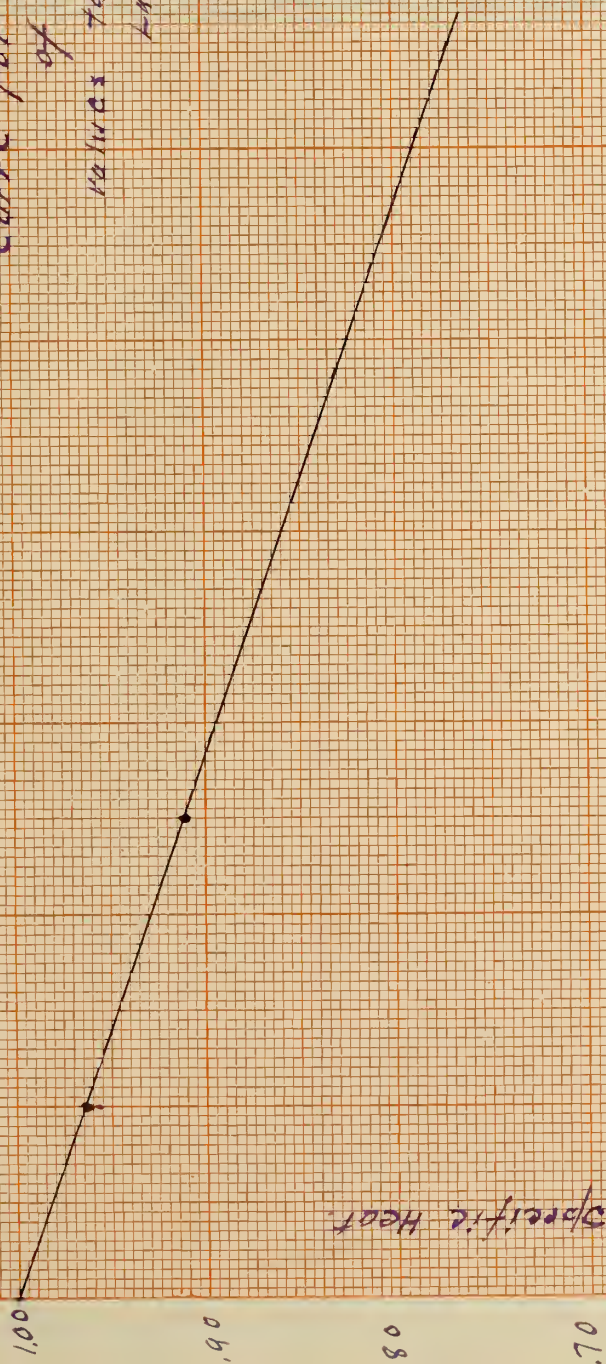
Average = 52.

Value for K used  
= 52 cal.



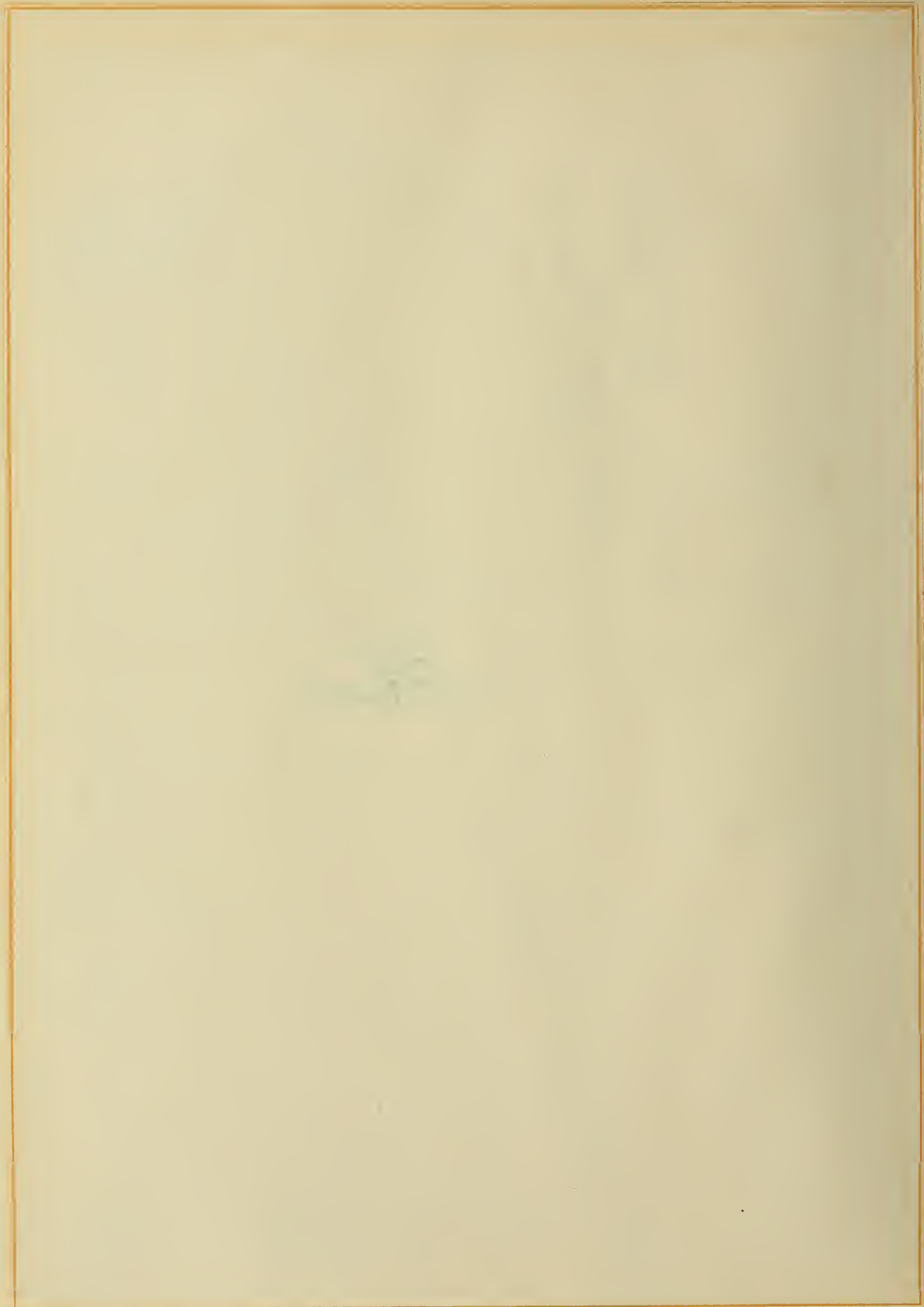


Curve for Specific Heat  
of Sugar Solutions.  
values taken from  
Landolt and Bernstein.



Mols of sugar per mole of water.

3.0 2.0 1.0 0





0°

Table I 0

500 g water } Below Diluted with 200 g water.  
 271 g sugar

(a)

Upper Flask.

3.188°C

3.195°C

3.203°C

3.208°C

Lower Flask.

3.030°C

3.035°C

3.040°C

3.045°C

Mixture.

3.050°C

3.095°C

3.107°C

3.108°C

3.110

3.112

Stopped stirring.  
 to see influence,

3.115

3.120

3.120

3.121

3.121

(b)

Upper Flask.

3.118°C

3.123°C

3.128°C

3.130°C

3.134°C

3.136°C

Lower Dewar.

3.100°C

3.101°C

3.101°C

3.101°C

3.102°C

3.102°C

Mixture.

3.122°C

3.125°C

3.126°C

3.127°C

3.129°C

3.130°C

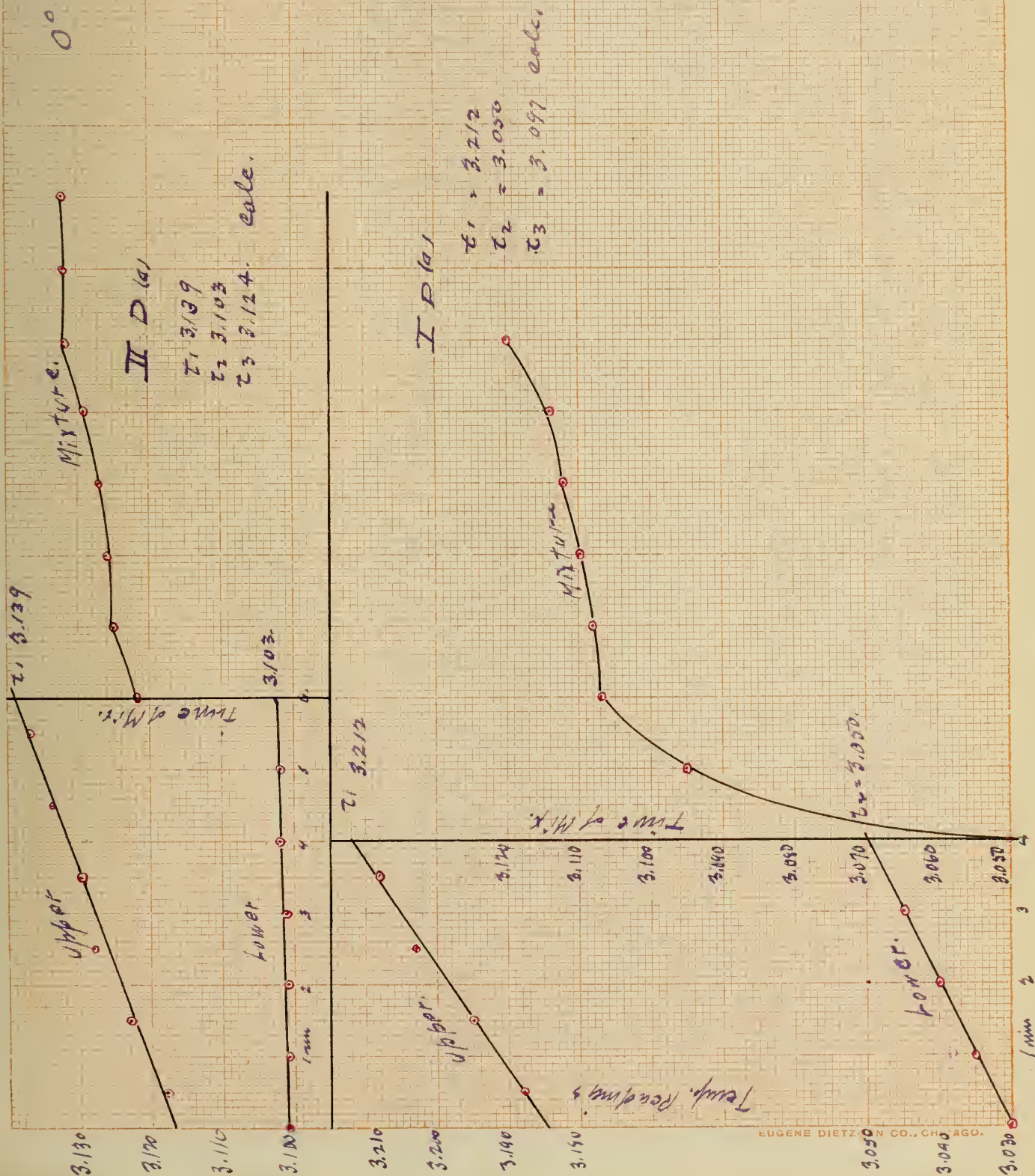
3.132°C

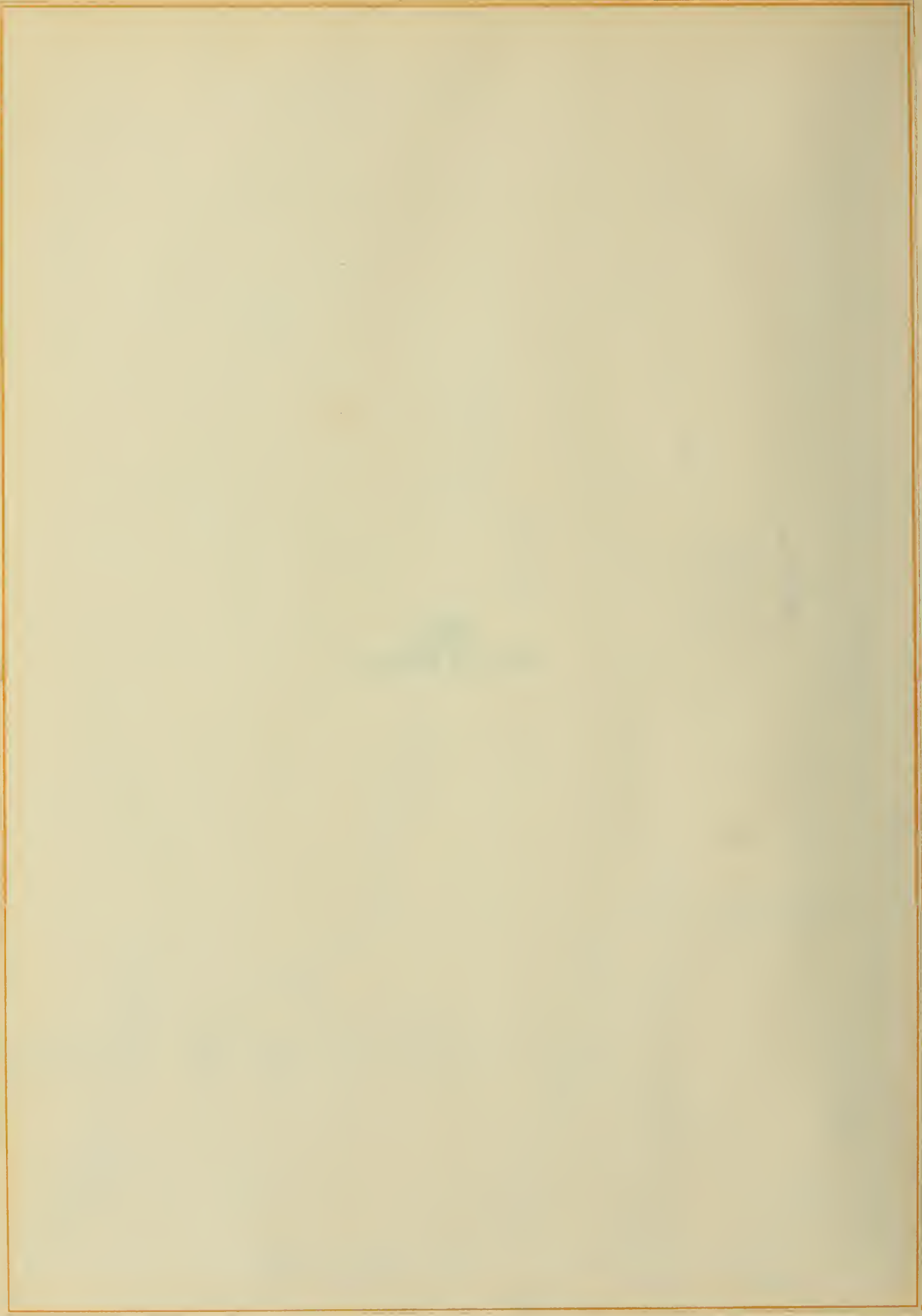
3.132°C

3.132°C









5°      Table I A.

500g. Water } Diluted with 200g of Water  
171g. Sugar }

Temperature Readings taken at minute intervals.

a.		b.	
Upper Flask	Lower Dewar	Upper Flask	Lower Dewar.
3.930° C	3.134° C	3.992° C.	3.260° C
3.946° "	3.136° "	3.998° "	3.265° "
3.957° "	3.138° "	4.008° "	3.275° "
3.969° "	3.140° "	4.018° "	3.280° "
3.977° "	3.143° "	4.029° "	3.284° "
3.990° "	3.147° "	4.041° "	3.288° "
3.998° "	3.151° "	4.050° "	3.291° "
4.006° "	3.155° "		
			3.415° "
Mixture	3.340° "	Mixture.	3.431° "
	3.358° "		3.460° "
	3.363° "		3.460° "
	3.364° "		3.461° "
	3.365° "		3.464° "
	3.364° "		3.470° "
	3.366° "		3.474° "
	3.370° "		3.479° "
	3.376° "		3.483° "
	3.380° "		3.488° "
	3.385° "		3.492° "
	3.389° "		





Temp. Readings. →

5° Ia

$t_1 = 4.010$

$t_2 = 3.159$

$t_3 = 3.342$  calculated from data.

Water flask.

Time of mixing.

Mixture.

Dens.

Time.

4.000

3.990

3.980

3.970

3.960

3.950

3.940

3.930

3.150

3.140

3.130

4.010  $t_1$

3.159  $t_2$

3.342

3.342

3.380

3.370

3.360

3.350

1 min.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20





5° Ib.

$T_1 = 4.056$

$T_2 = 3.295$

$T_3 = 3.495$  calculated from data

Temperature Readings

Upper Fast

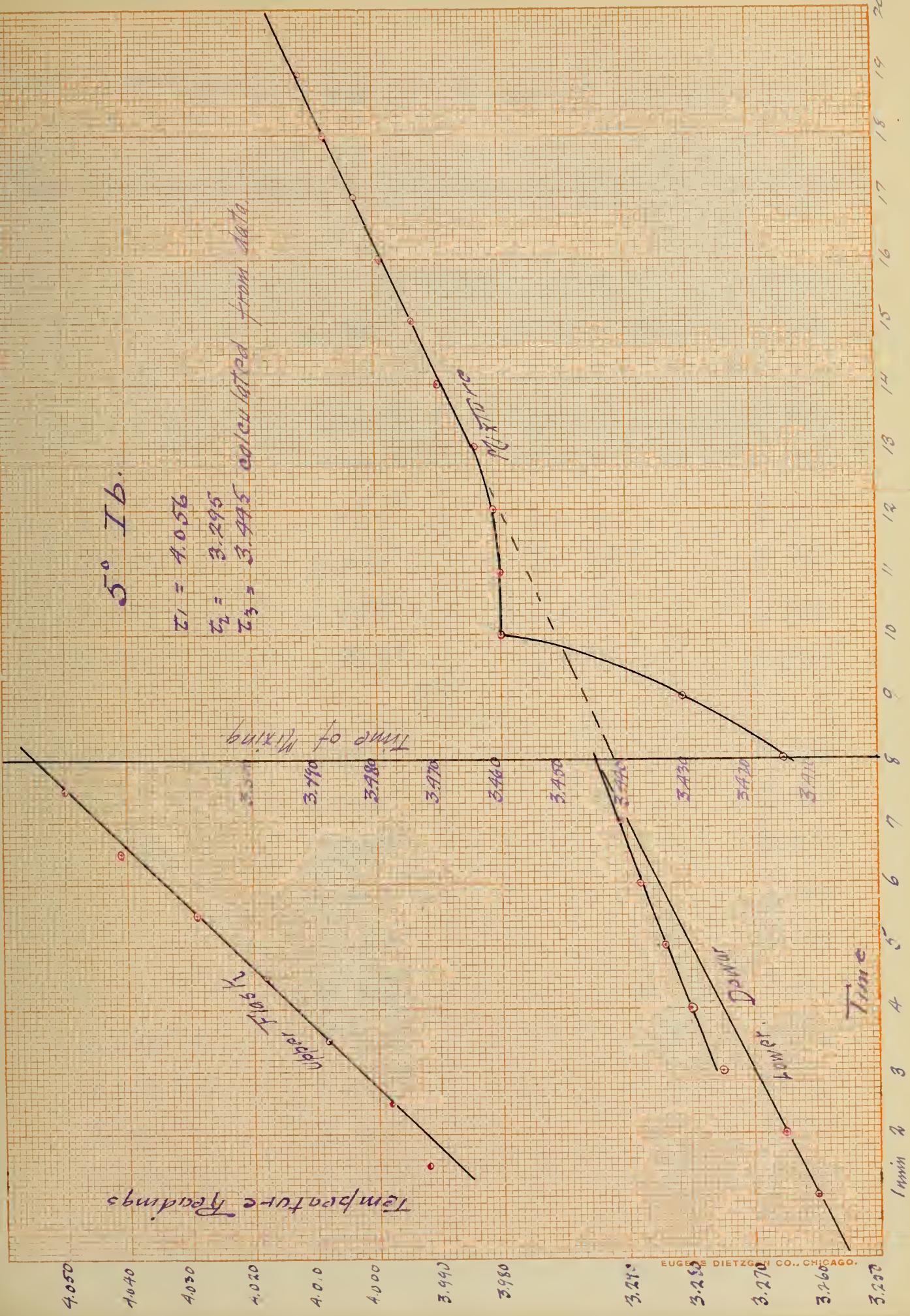
Time of Mixing

Power

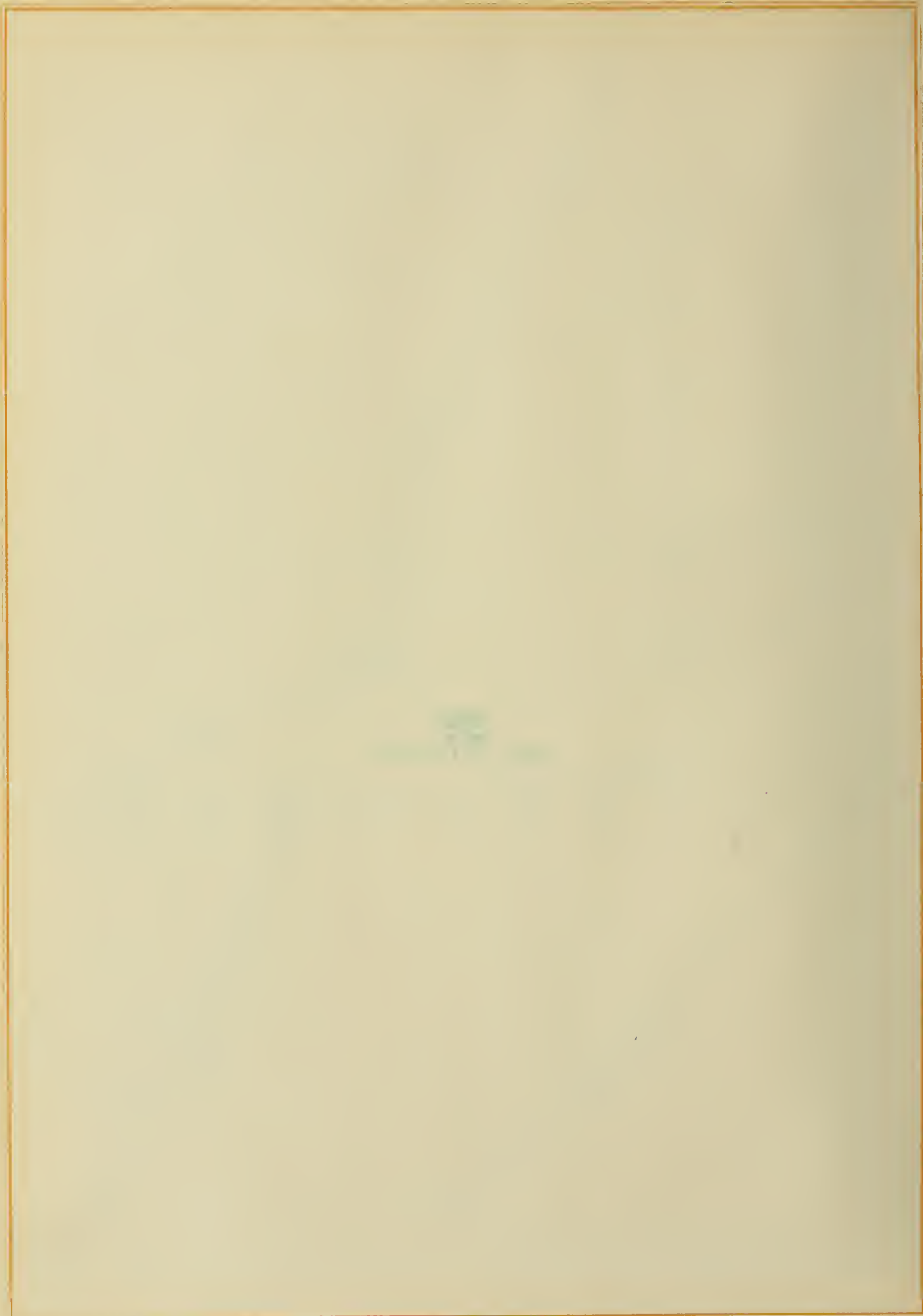
Power

Time

EUGENE DIETZGEN CO., CHICAGO.







5° Table II A

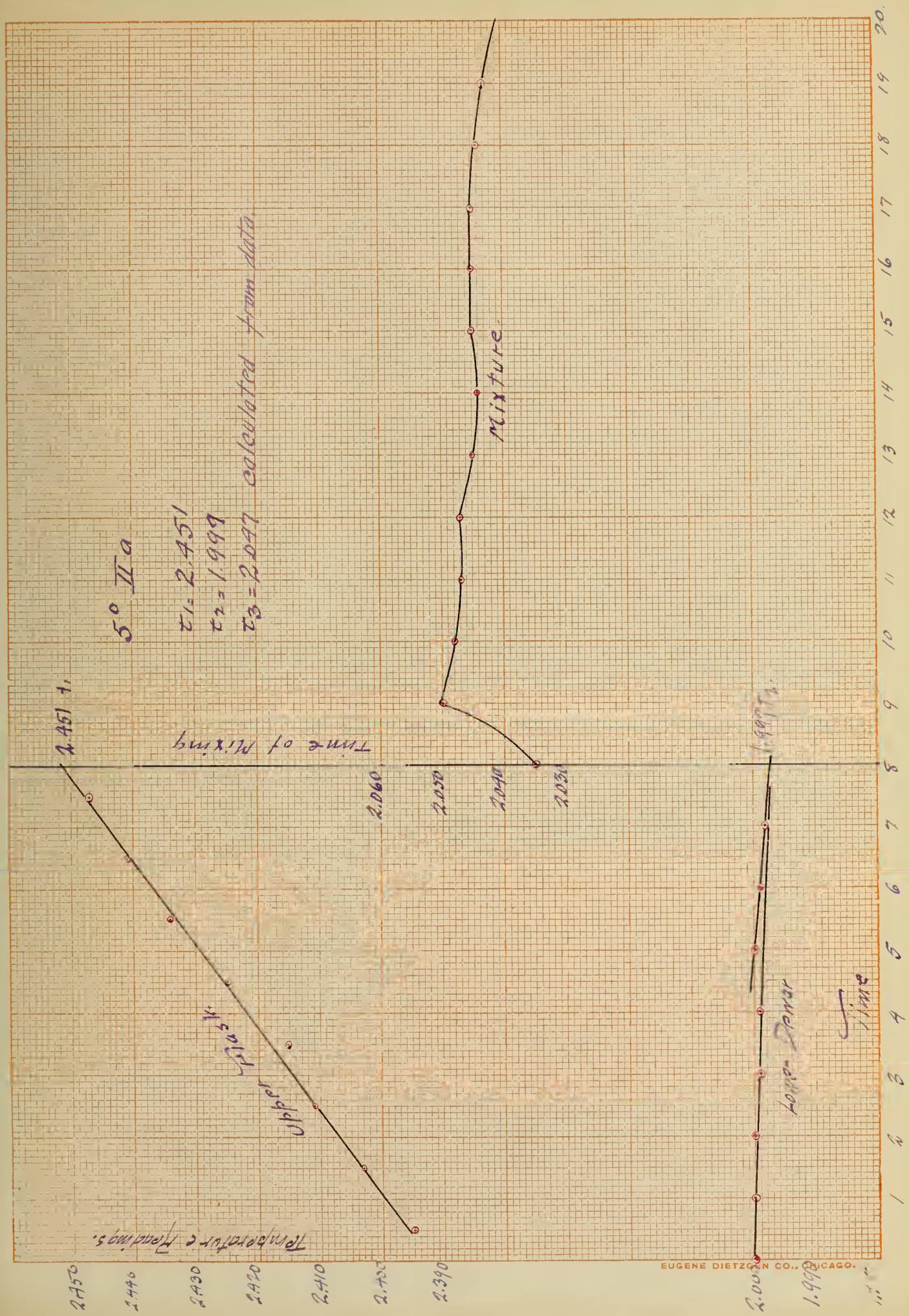
550g Water } Diluted with 150g Water  
188.1g Sugar }

Temperature Readings taken at minute Intervals

a.		b.	
Upper Flask	Lower Dewar	Upper Flask	Lower Dewar
2.395° c	2.000° c	3.498° c	2.942° c
2.403° "	2.000° "	3.513° "	2.962° "
2.411° "	2.000° "	3.535° "	2.968° "
2.415° "	1.999° "	3.555° "	2.978° "
2.425° "	1.999° "	3.573° "	2.985° "
2.434° "	2.000° "	3.593° "	2.992° "
2.441° "	1.999° "	3.615° "	3.000° "
2.447° "	1.998° "	3.630° "	3.008° "
Mixture	2.035° "	Mixture	3.070° "
	2.050° "		3.125° "
	2.048° "		3.136° "
	2.047° "		3.145° "
	2.047° "		3.152° "
	2.045° "		3.160° "
2.043° c	2.044° "		3.166° "
2.042° "	2.045° "		3.172° "
2.042° "	2.045° "		3.179° "
2.042° "	2.045° "		3.186° "
	2.044° "		3.194° "
	2.043° "		3.201° "











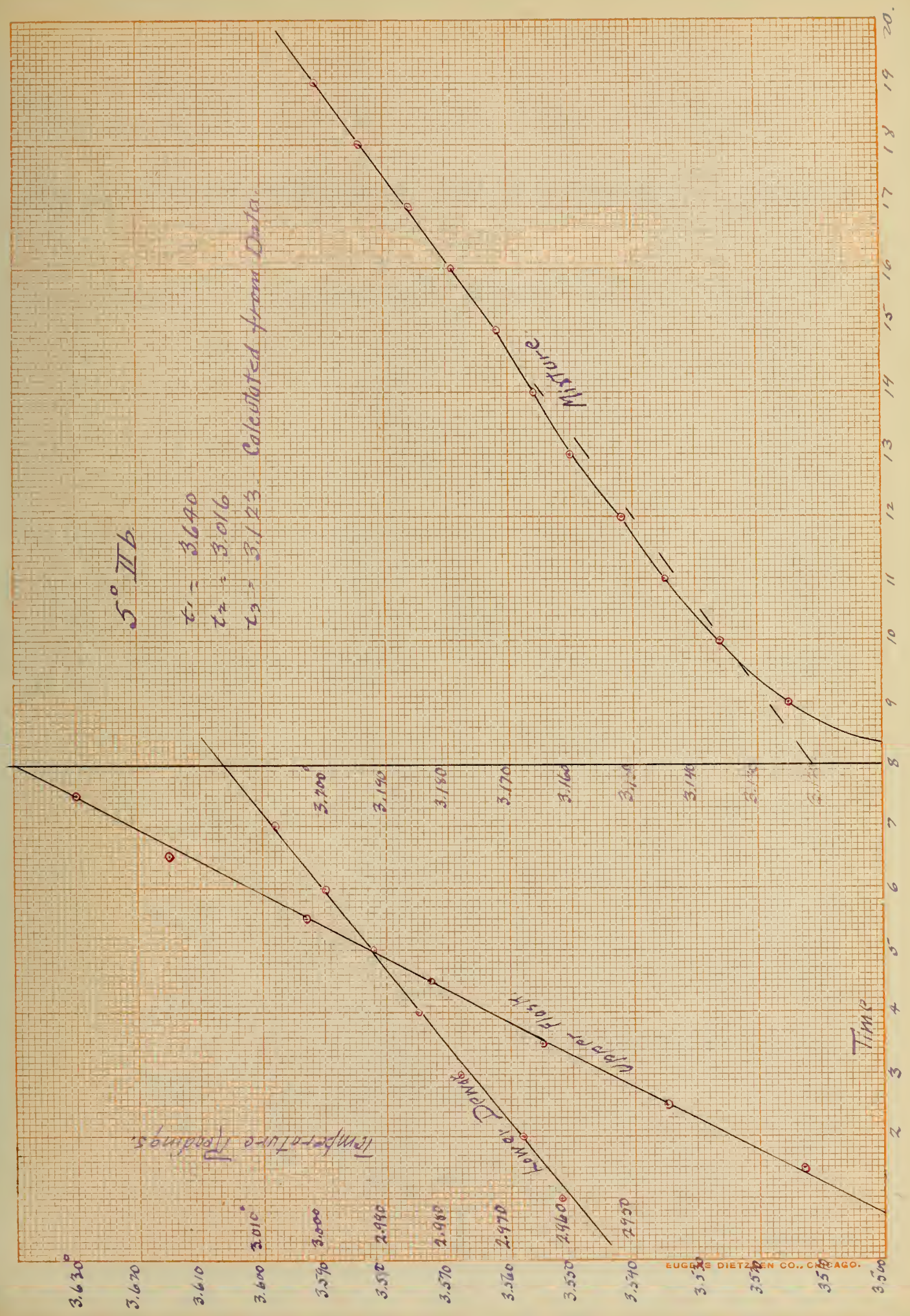
5° II b.

$t_1 = 3.640$

$t_2 = 3.016$

$t_3 = 3.123$  Calculated from Data.

Temperature Readings.



79



5°

Table III A.

600 g. Water }  
 205.2 g Sugar } diluted with 100 g Water.

Temperature Readings taken at Minute Intervals.

a.		b.	
Upper Flask.	Dewar. Lower Flask.	Upper Flask.	Dewar. Lower Flask.
2.445° C	2.252° C	3.465° C	2.807° C
2.455° "	2.253° "	3.483° "	2.823° "
2.466° "	2.254° "	3.495° "	2.831° "
2.475° "	2.256° "	3.520° "	2.835° "
2.486° "	2.259° "	3.544° "	2.840° "
2.497° "	2.260° "	3.564° "	2.845° "
2.509° "	2.261° "	3.584° "	2.851° "
2.520° "	2.262° "	3.602° "	2.856° "
Mixture	2.272° "	Mixture	2.935° "
	2.282° "		2.930° "
	2.283° "		2.926° "
	2.284° "	1/2 Min. Readings.	2.920° "
	2.286° "		2.920° "
	2.288° "		2.926° "
	2.287° "	Min. Readings.	2.932° "
	2.289° "	" " "	2.936° "
	2.291° "	" " "	2.940° "
	2.293° "	" " "	2.944° "
	2.294° "	" " "	2.948° "
		" " "	2.952° "





5° III a.

$$t_1 = 2.576$$

$$t_2 = 2.263$$

$$t_3 = 2.281$$

calculated from data

2.576

Temp of Mixing

3.000

2.290

2.260

2.270

2.263

Upper Flask

Lower Flask Center

Time

Temperature Readings

2.570

2.510

2.500

2.490

2.480

2.470

2.460

2.450

2.270

2.260

2.250

EUGENE DIETZGEN CO., CHICAGO.

1 min. 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

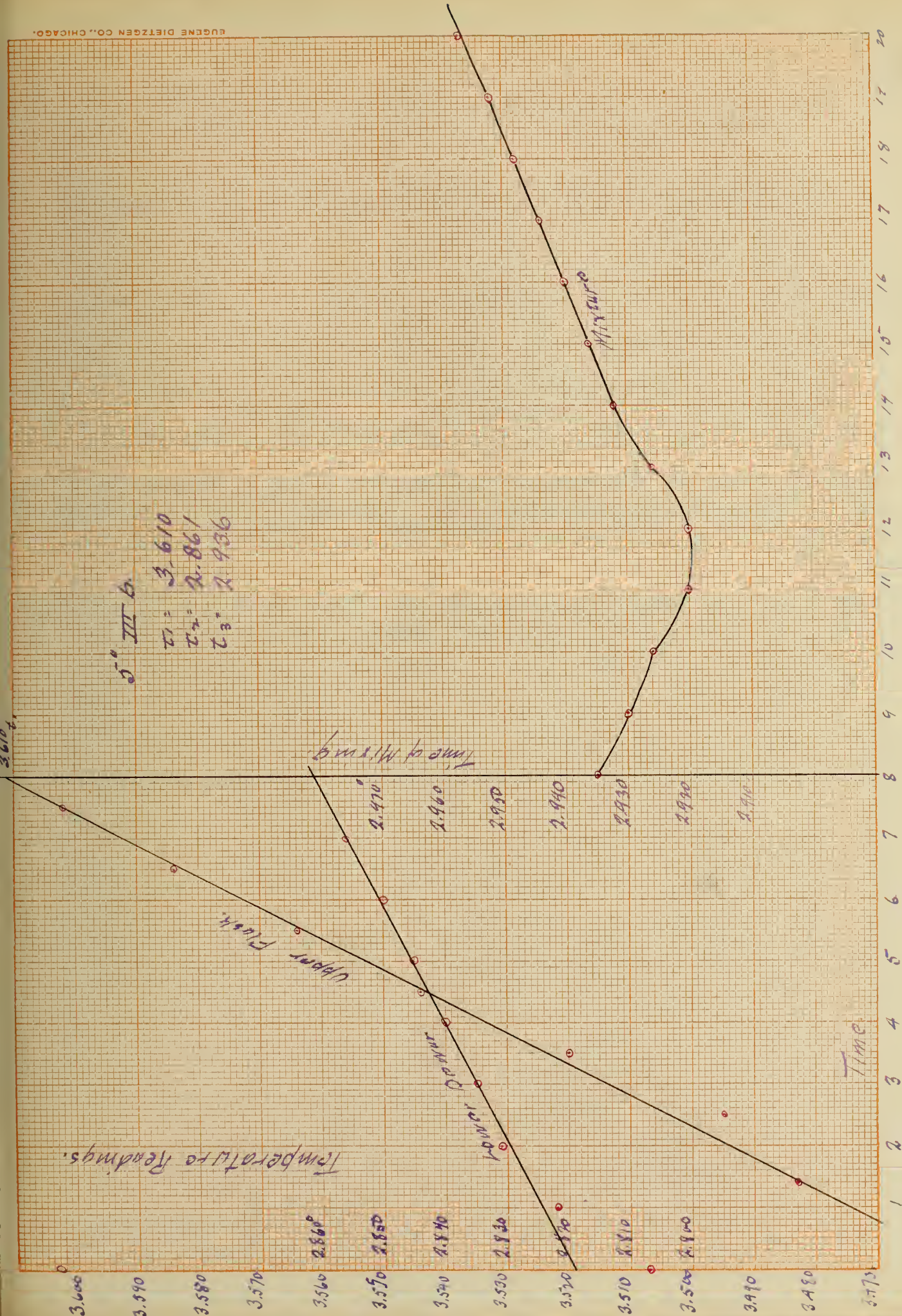
18

19

20

15





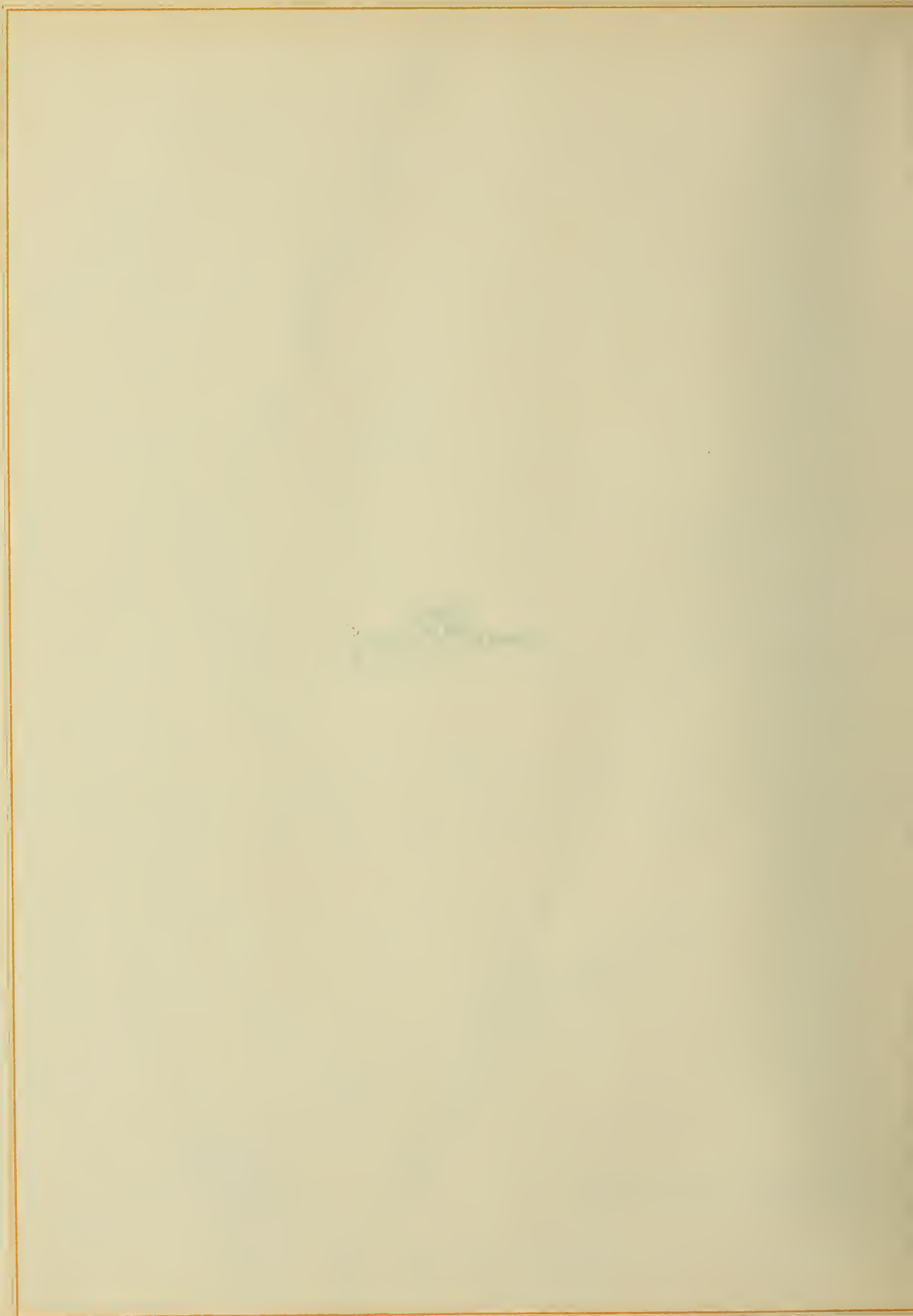
5" III b.

$T_1 = 3.610$

$T_2 = 2.861$

$T_3 = 2.936$





10°

Table I B.

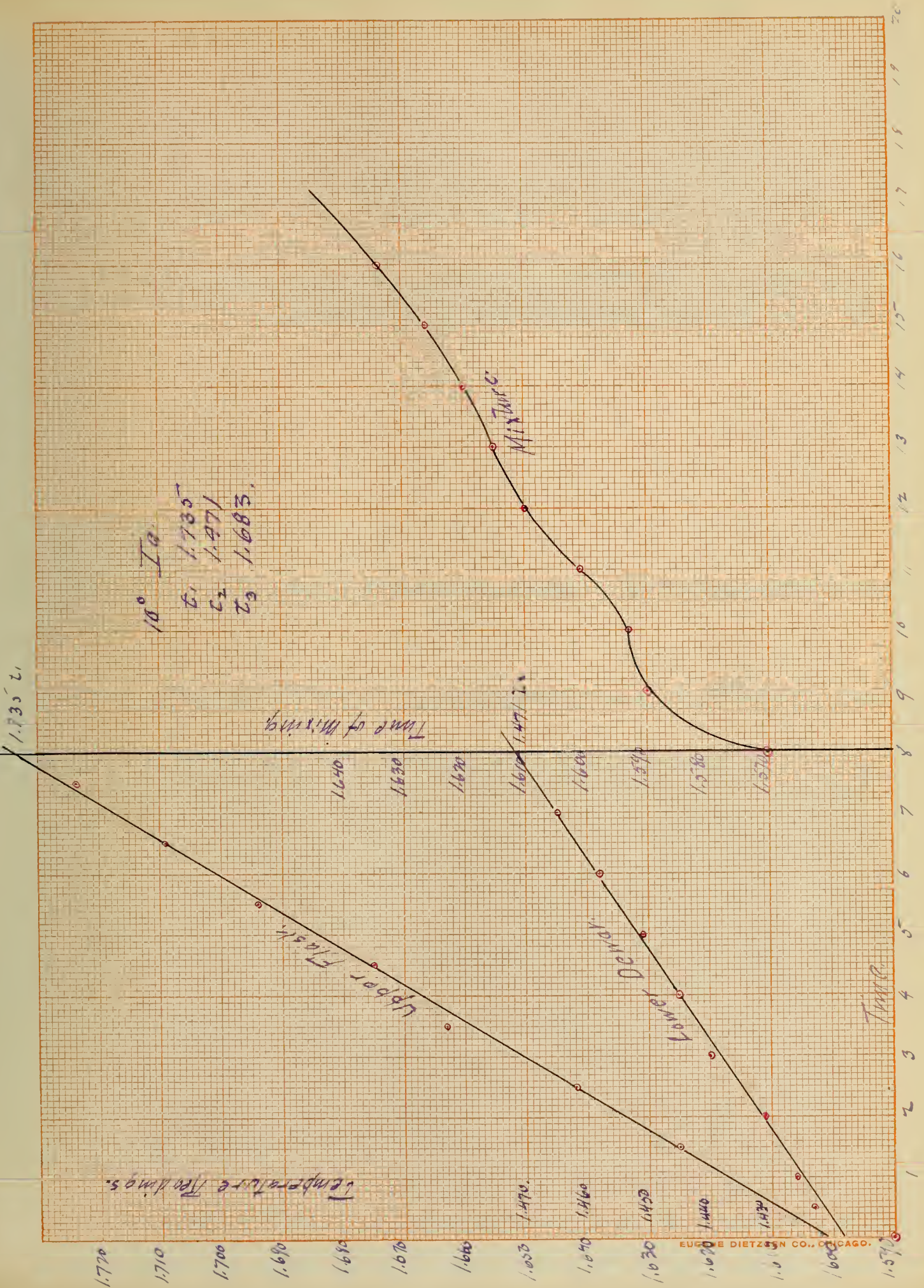
500g. Water }  
171g Sugar } Diluted with 200g Water.

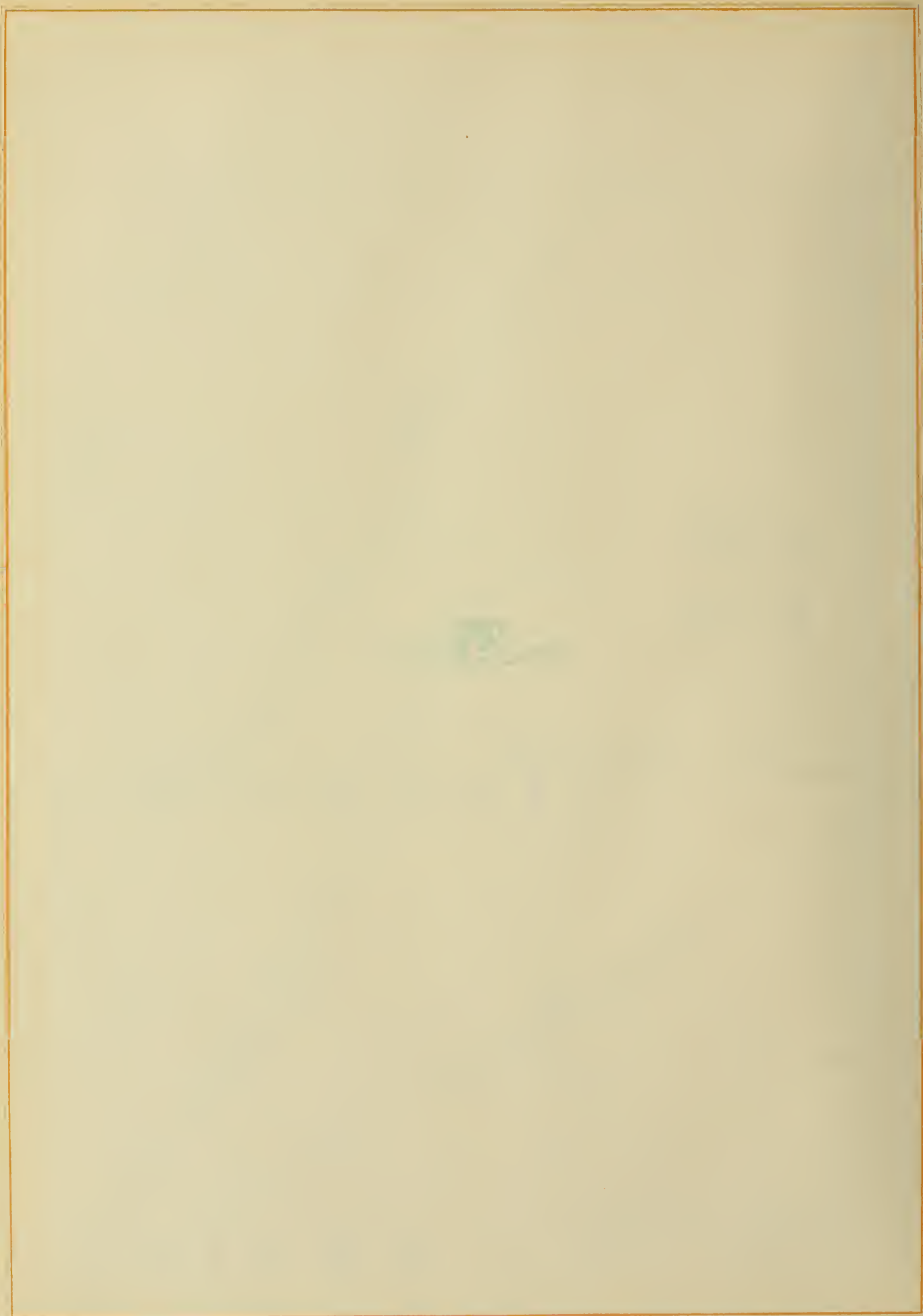
Temperatur Readings taken at Minute Intervals.

a.		b.	
Upper Flask.	Lower Dewar	Upper Flask.	Lower Dewar
1.604° C	1.426° C	1.474° e	1.419° C
1.625° "	1.431° "	1.496° "	1.428° "
1.642° "	1.440° "	1.522° "	1.435° "
1.663° "	1.445° "	1.541° "	1.443° "
1.675° "	1.451° "	1.559° "	1.450° "
1.694° "	1.458° "	1.576° "	1.456° "
1.709° "	1.465° "	1.594° "	1.464° "
1.724° "	1.470° "	1.613° "	1.471° "
Mixture	1.570° "	Mixture	1.575° "
	1.591° "		1.585° "
	1.593° "		1.585° "
	1.601° "		1.589° "
	1.610° "		1.592° "
	1.615° "		1.600° "
	1.620° "		1.608° "
	1.626° "		1.614° "
	1.634° "		1.621° "
			1.628° "
			1.635° "
			1.642° "

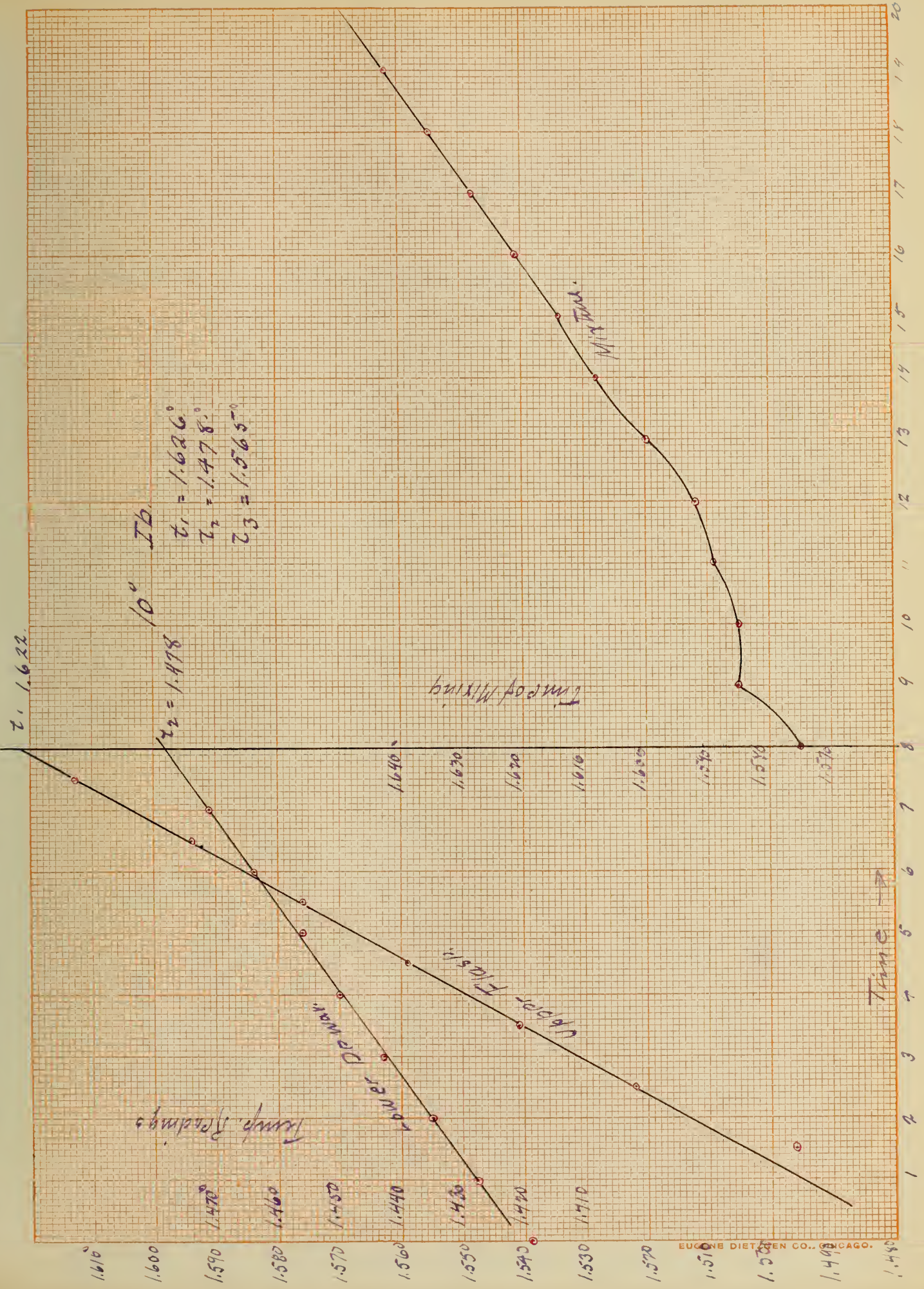




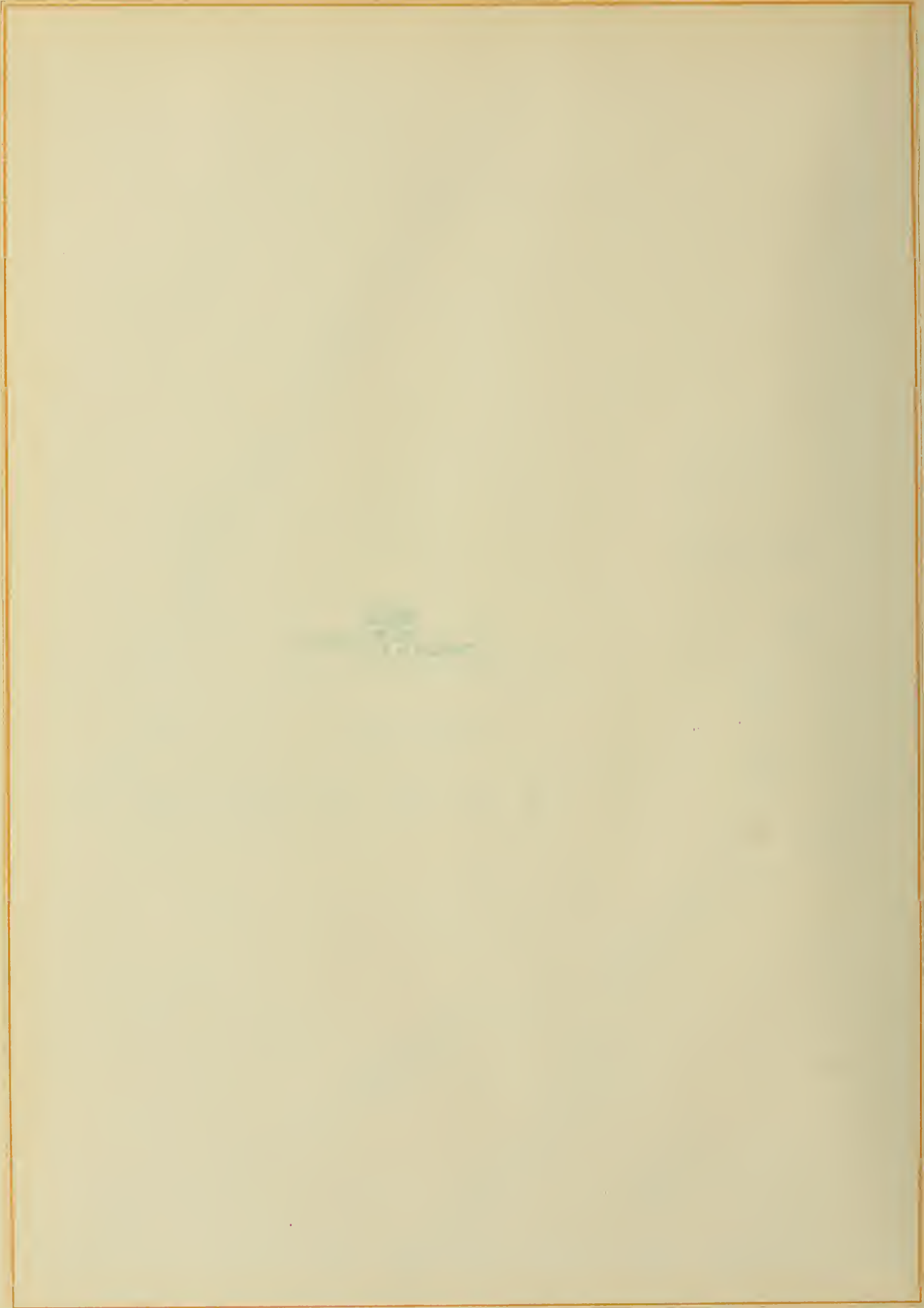












10° Table II B

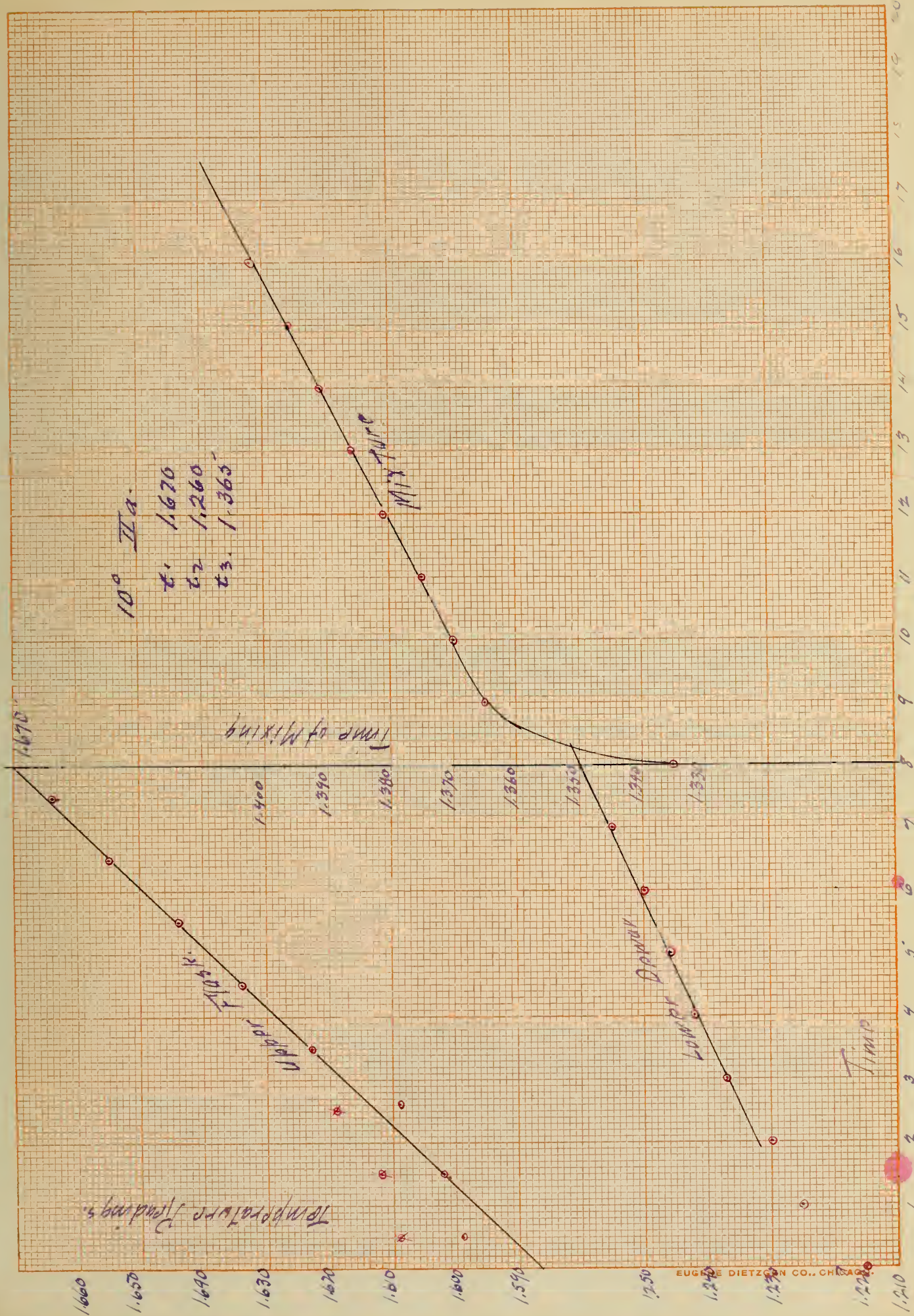
550 Water } Diluted with 150g Water.  
188.1 Sugar }

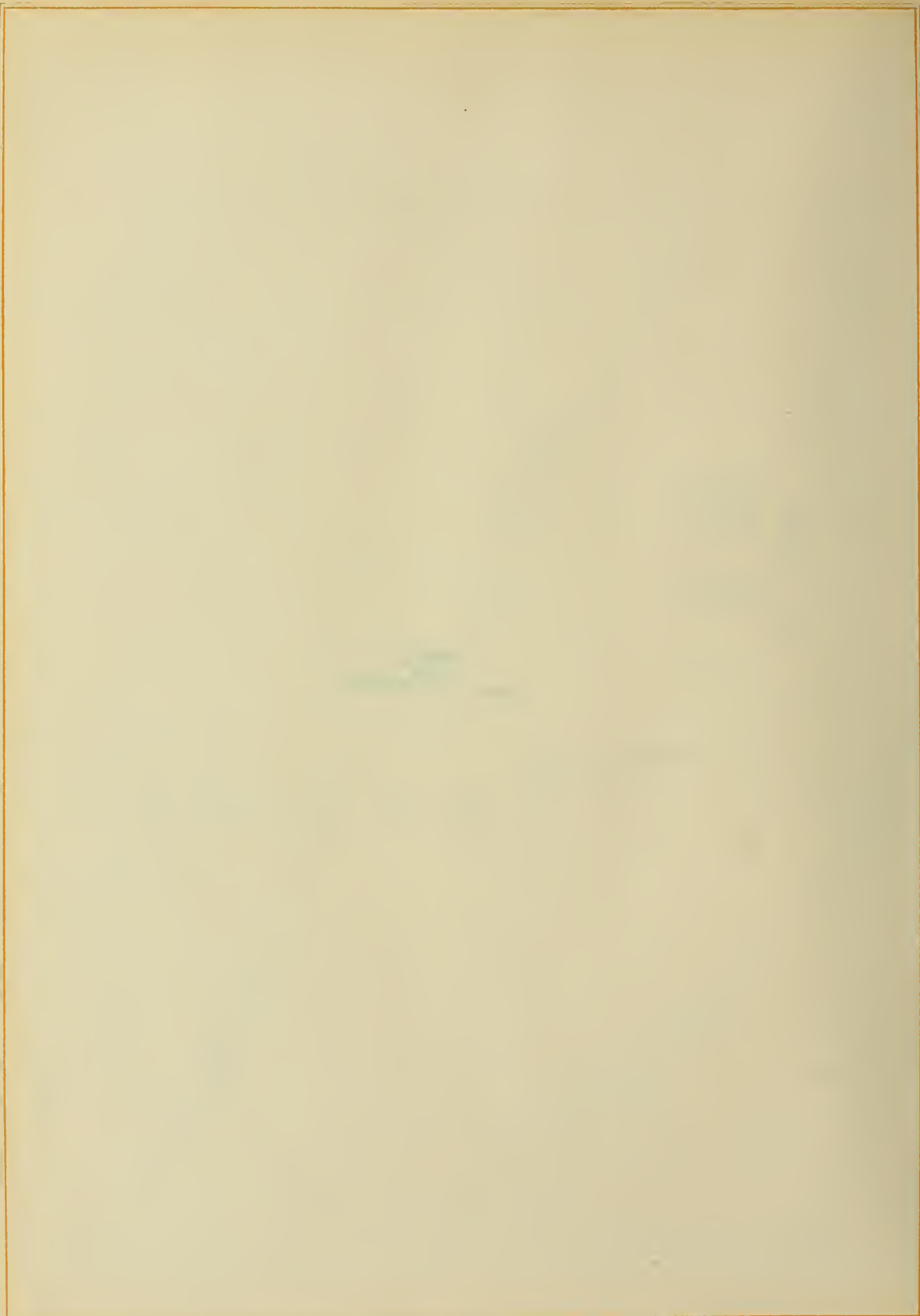
Temperature Readings taken at Minute Intervals.

<u>a.</u>		<u>b.</u>	
Upper Flask.	Lower. Dewar	Upper Flask.	Lower. Dewar.
1.599° e	1.215° C	1.545° C	1.300° e
1.602° "	1.225° "	1.563° "	1.305° "
1.609° "	1.230° "	1.574° "	1.310° "
1.623° "	1.237° "	1.589° "	1.315° "
1.634° "	1.242° "	1.603° "	1.320° "
1.644° "	1.245° "	1.617° "	1.325° "
1.655° "	1.247° "	1.629° "	1.331° "
1.664° "	1.250° "	1.642° "	1.338° "
	1.255° "		
Mixture	1.335° "	Mixture	1.420° e
	1.366° "		1.433° "
	1.370° "		1.435° "
	1.375° "		1.438° "
	1.381° "		1.443° "
	1.386° "		1.449° "
	1.391° "		1.456° "
	1.396° "		1.463° "
	1.402° "		1.469° "
			1.475° "











Temperature Readings

Upper Flash.

Time of Mixing.

Mixture.

Lower Dewar.

10° II b.

$t_1 = 1.649$   
 $t_2 = 1.341$   
 $t_3 = 1.423.$

1.640

1.630

1.620

1.610

1.600

1.590

1.580

1.570

1.560

1.550

1.540

1.530

1.520

1.510

1.500

Time

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

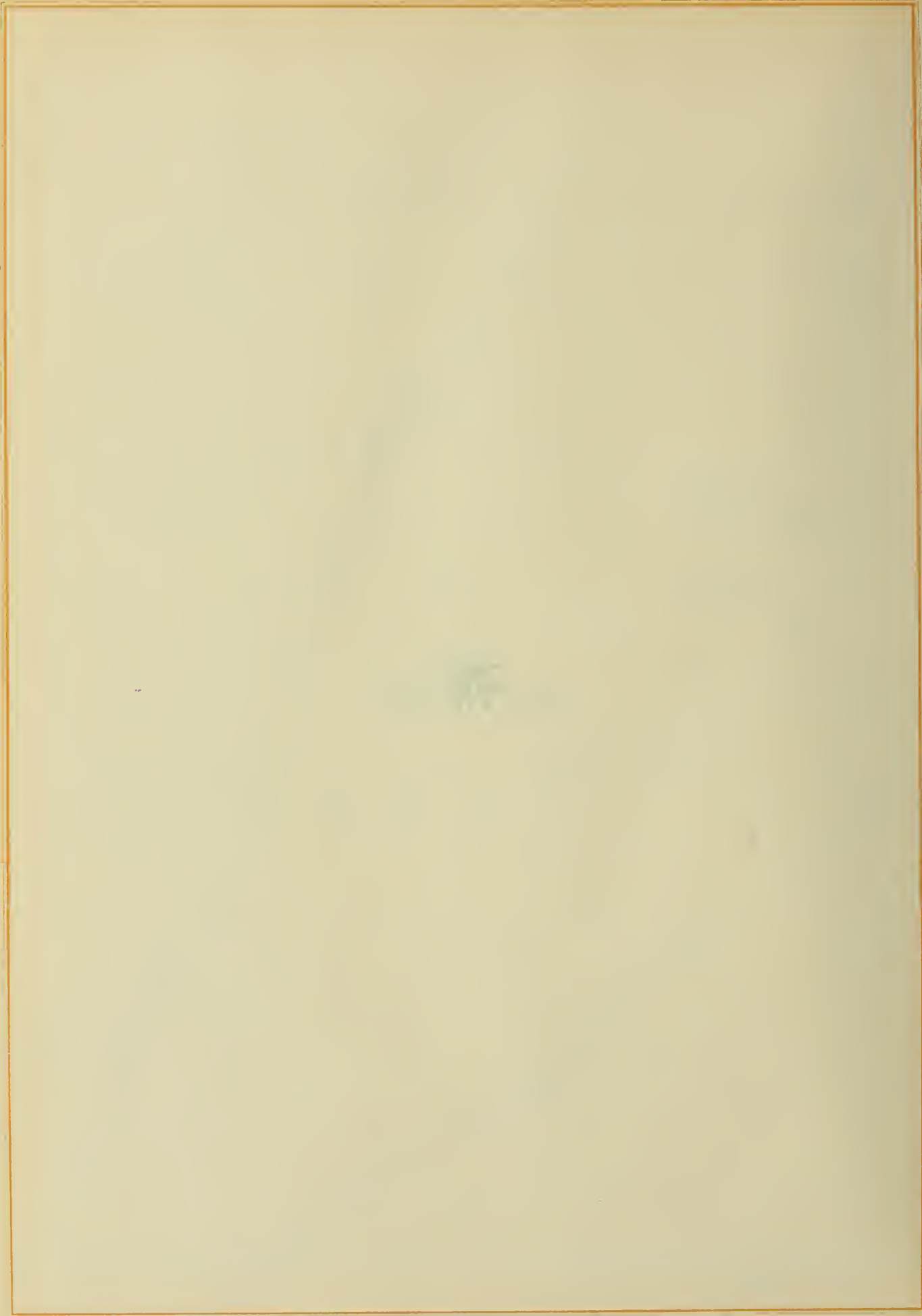
17

18

19

20





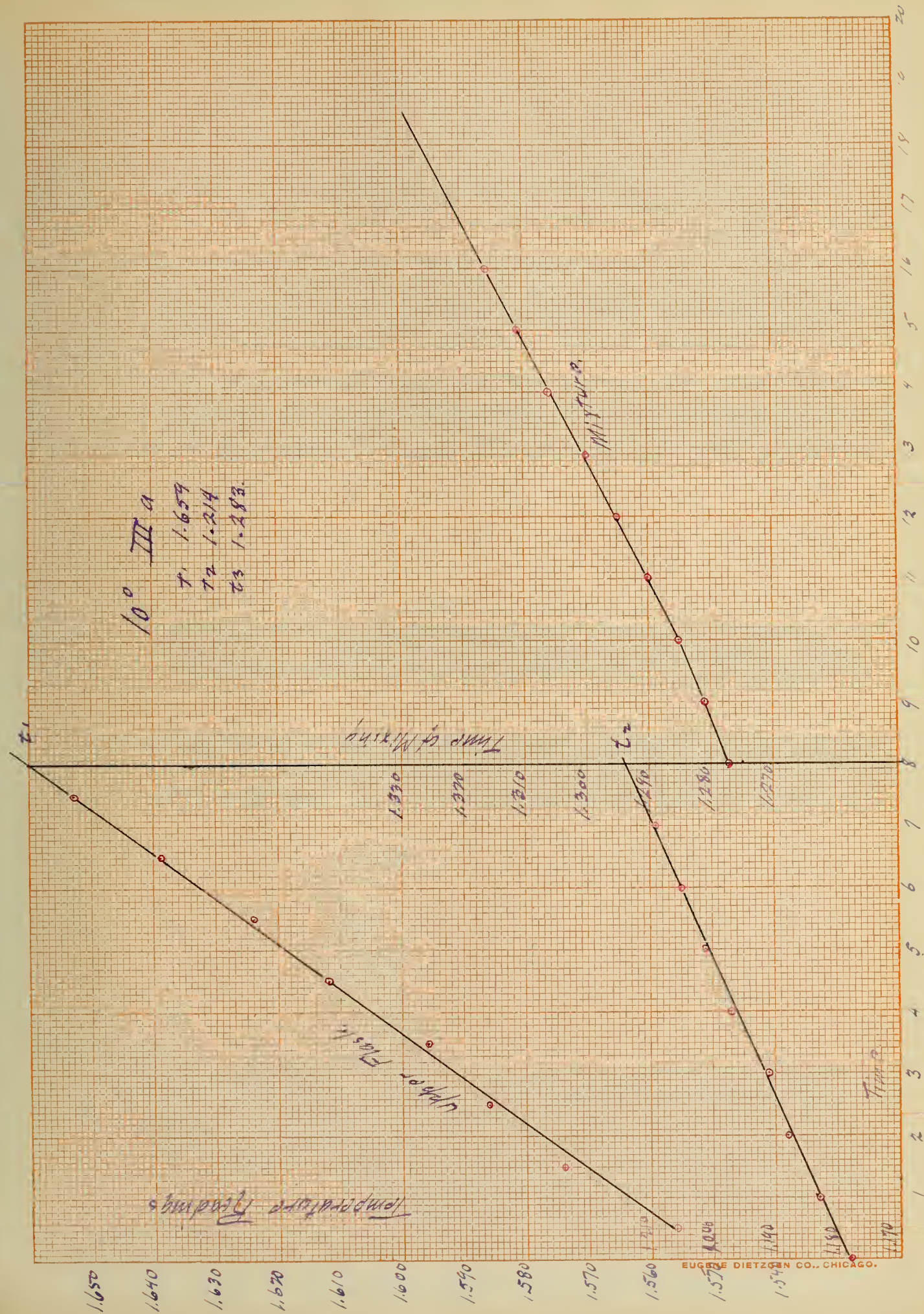
600g Water } Diluted with 100g Water.  
 245.2g Sugar }

Temperature Readings Taken at Minute Intervals.

<u>a.</u>		<u>b.</u>	
Upper Flask.	Lower Dewar	Upper Flask.	Lower Dewar
1.556° c	1.178° c	1.654° c	1.250° c
1.574° "	1.183° "	1.664° "	1.256° "
1.586° "	1.188° "	1.674° "	1.262° "
1.596° "	1.191° "	1.683° "	1.268° "
1.612° "	1.197° "	1.690° "	1.272° "
1.624° "	1.201° "	1.698° "	1.277° "
1.639° "	1.205° "	1.705° "	1.281° "
1.653° "	1.209° "	1.711° "	1.285° "
Mixture	1.287° "	Mixture	1.357° "
	1.289° "		1.366° "
	1.291° "		1.366° "
	1.295° "		1.366° "
	1.300° "		1.370° "
	1.305° "		1.372° "
	1.310° "		1.375° "
	1.316° "		1.378° "
	1.321° "		1.381° "
	1.326° "		1.384° "

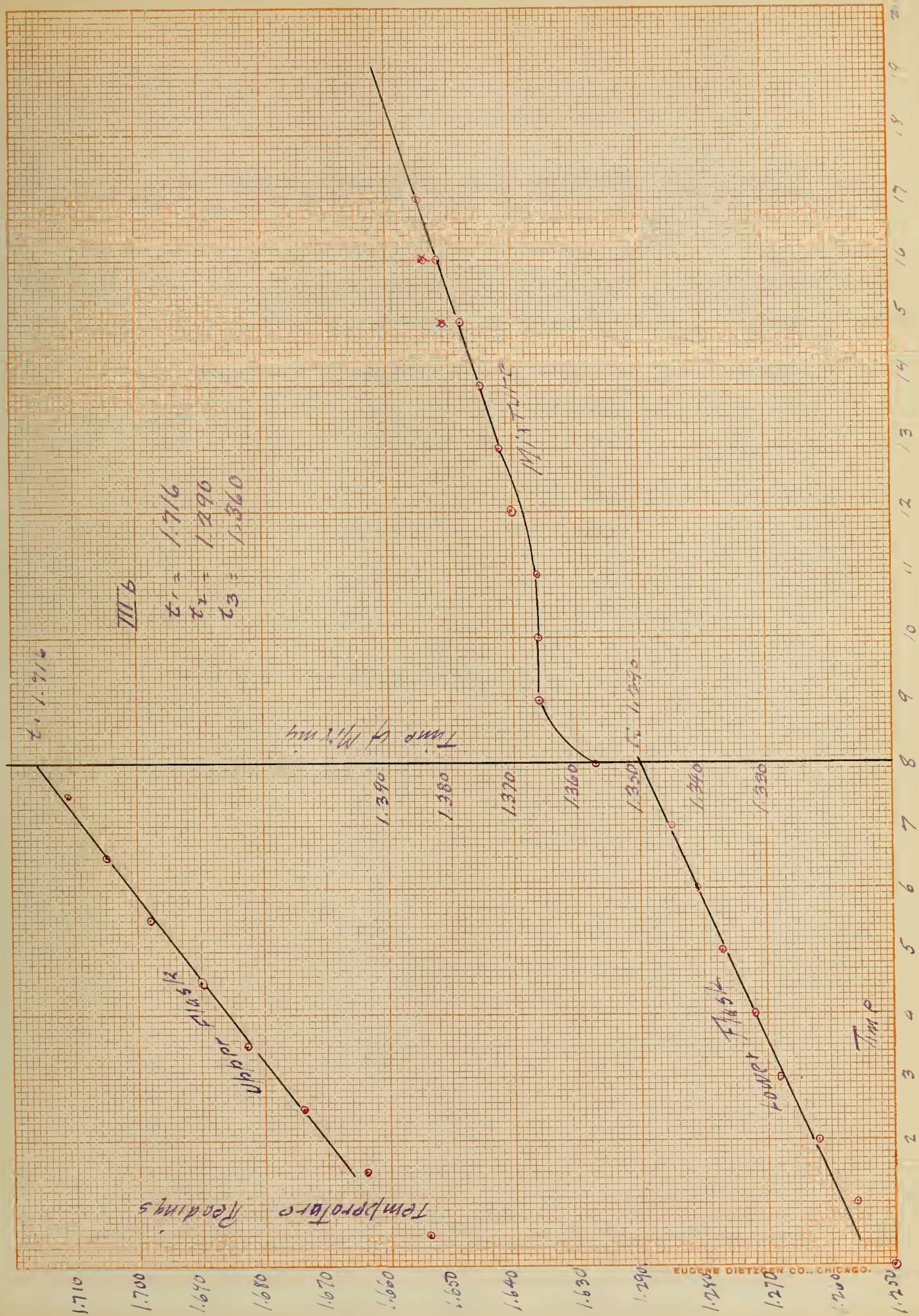






不









15° Table I C.

500 g. Water. } Diluted with 200g water.  
171 g Sugar }

Temperature Readings taken at minute Intervals.

<u>a.</u>		<u>b.</u>	
Upper Flask	Lower Dewar	Upper Flask	Lower Dewar
1.251° C	1.190° C	1.219° C	1.319° C
1.246° "	1.184° "	1.212° "	1.310° "
1.238° "	1.180° "	1.205° "	1.305° "
1.232° "	1.175° "	1.199° "	1.300° "
1.230° "	1.170° "	1.194° "	1.295° "
1.228° "	1.168° "	1.189° "	1.290° "
1.226° "	1.164° "	1.184° "	1.286° "
1.224° "	1.160° "	1.181° "	1.280° "
			1.258° "
Mixture	1.182° "	Mixture	1.252° "
	1.180° "		1.248° "
	1.180° "		1.244° "
	1.178° "		1.239° "
	1.176° "		1.235° "
	1.172° "		1.230° "
	1.169° "		1.226° "
	1.166° "		1.221° "
	1.162° "		





15° I.C.  
g  
t<sub>1</sub> 1.213  
t<sub>2</sub> 1.156  
t<sub>3</sub> 1.190

Upper Flask

1.223 g

Time of Mixing

Dewar

Mixture

1.156

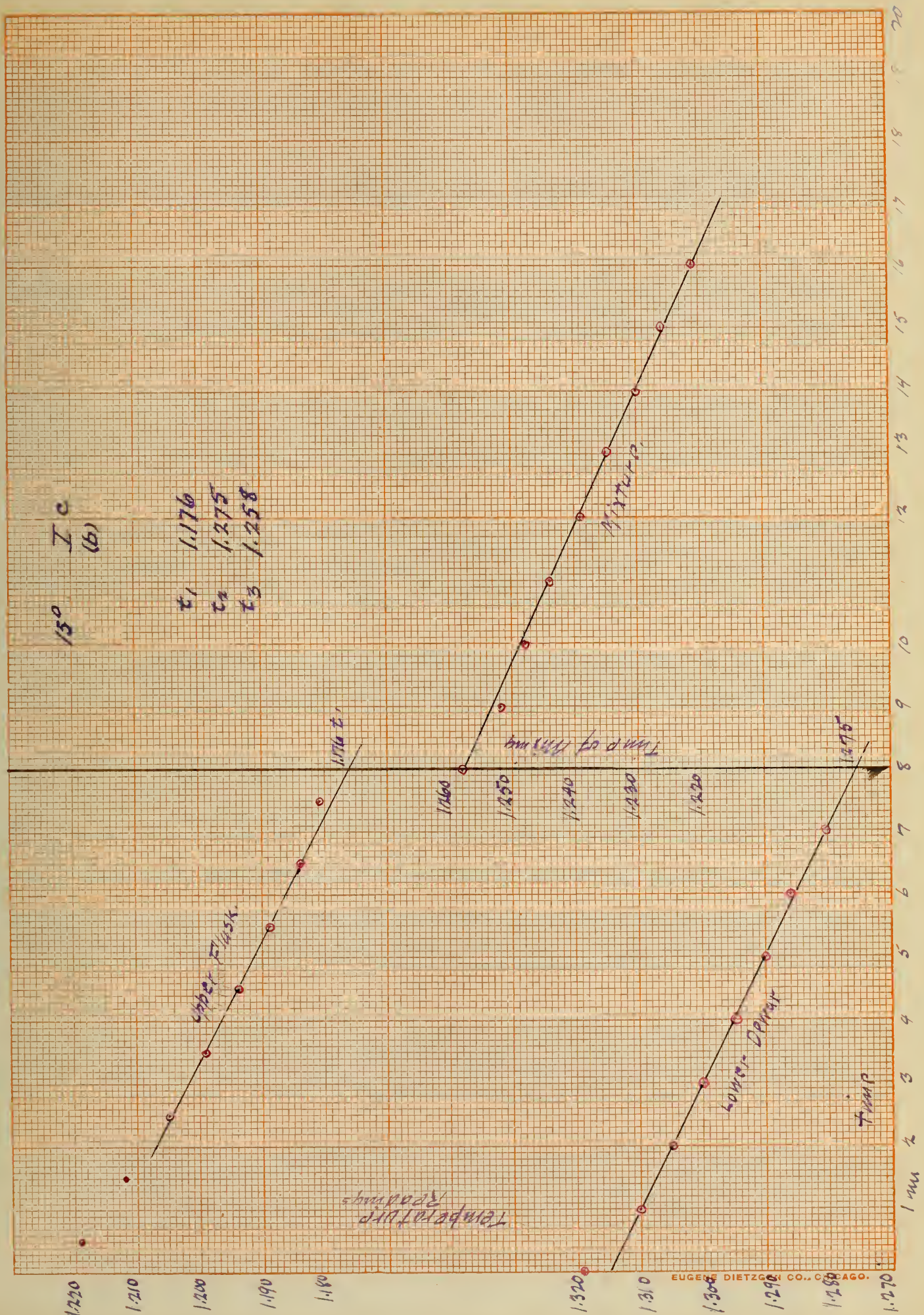
Temperature Readings

Time

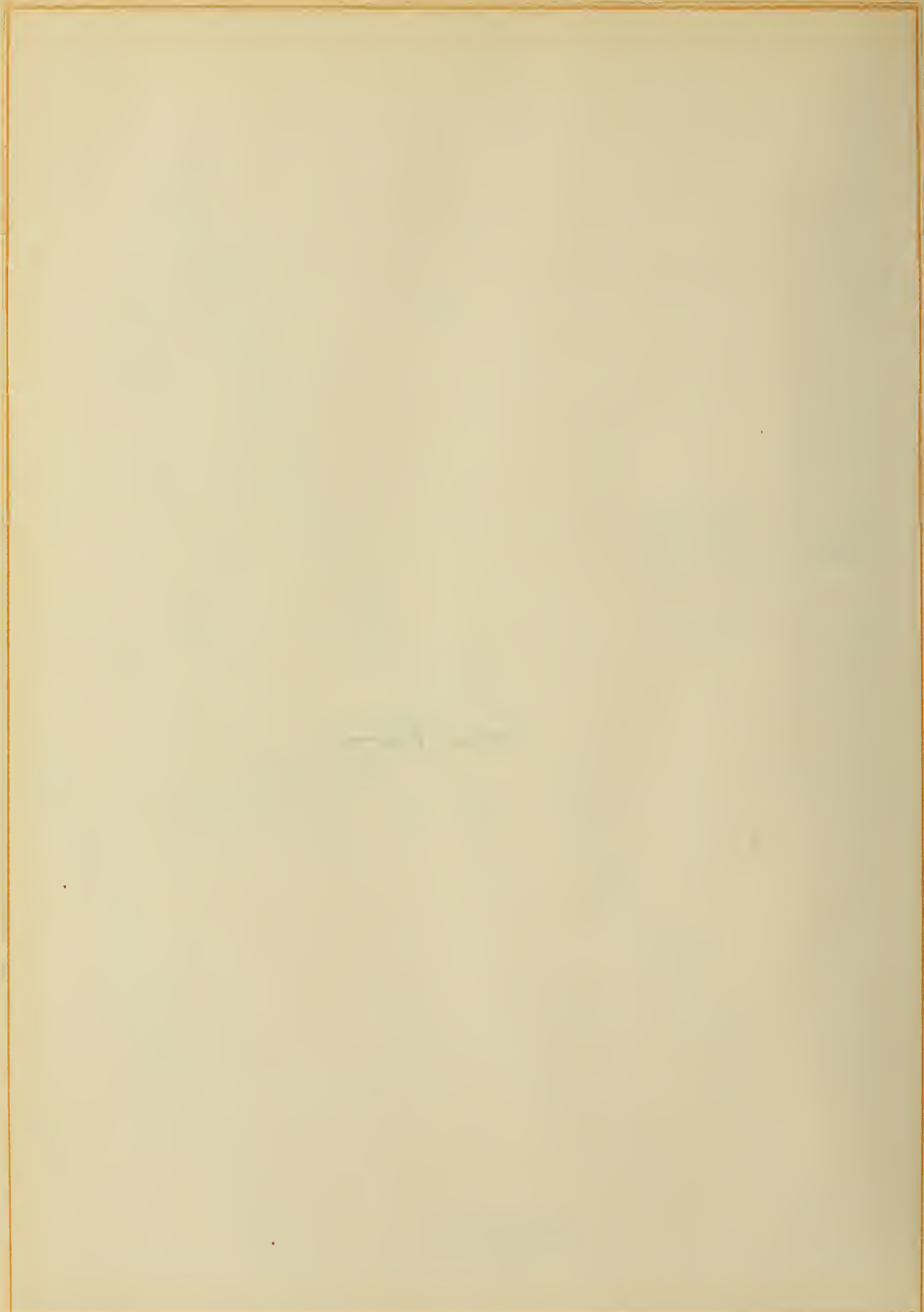












15° Table II C.

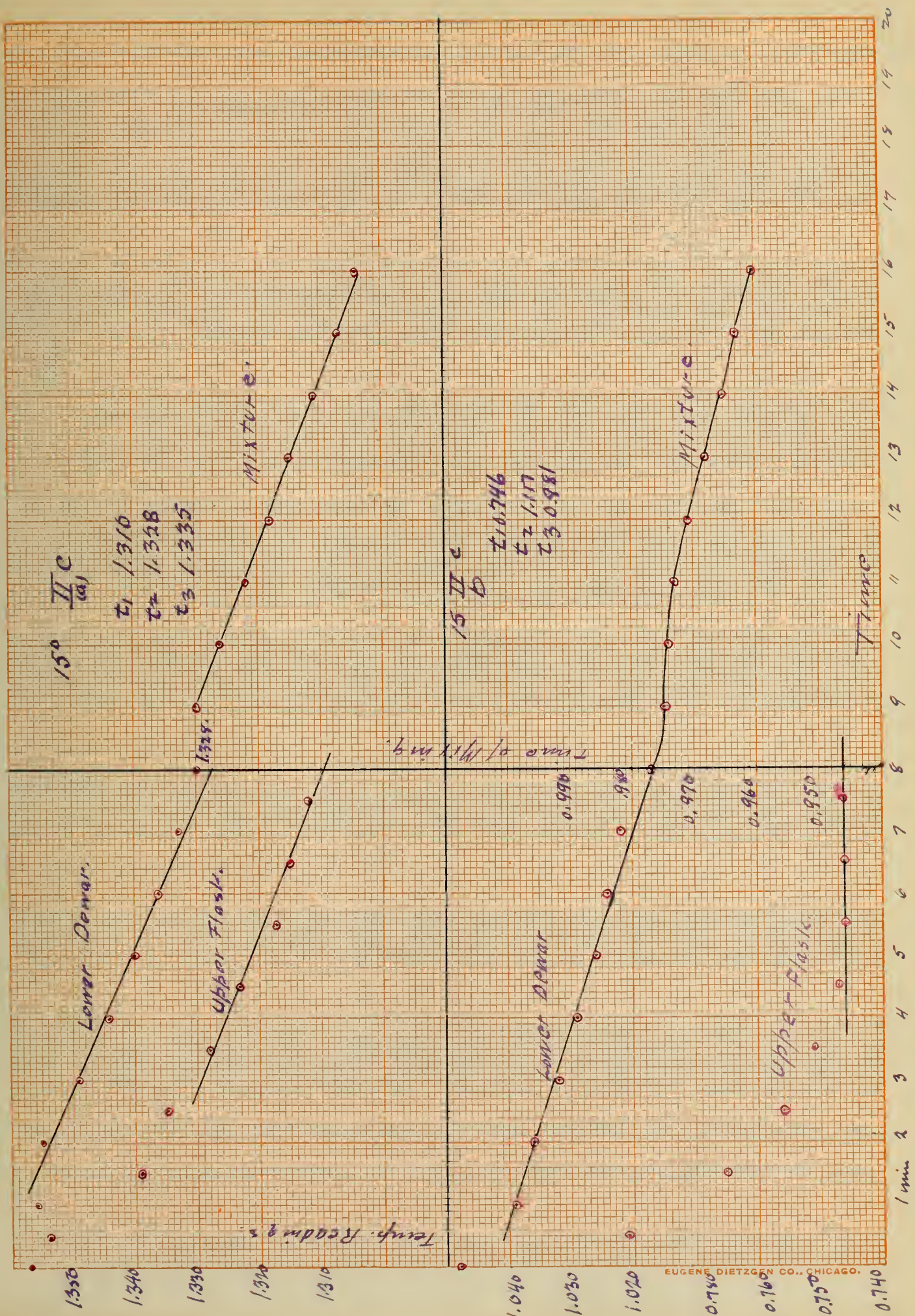
550g Water } Diluted with 150g Water  
188.1g. Sugar }

Temperature readings taken at minute intervals.

<u>a.</u>		<u>b.</u>	
Upper Flask.	Lower Dewar	Upper Flask	Lower Dewar
1.354° C	1.357° C	0.781° C	1.048° C
1.339° "	1.356° "	0.765° "	1.039° "
1.335° "	1.355° "	0.756° "	1.036° "
1.328° "	1.349° "	0.751° "	1.032° "
1.323° "	1.344° "	0.747° "	1.029° "
1.317° "	1.340° "	0.746° "	1.026° "
1.316° "	1.336° "	0.746° "	1.024° "
1.312° "	1.333° "	0.746° "	1.022° "
Mixture		Mixture	0.980° C
	1.330° "		0.975° "
	1.330° "		0.974° "
	1.326° "		0.973° "
	1.322° "		0.971° "
	1.318° "		0.968° "
	1.315° "		0.965° "
	1.311° "		0.963° "
	1.307° "		0.960° "
	1.304° "		0.957° "
	1.301° "		











15° Table III C.

600g Water } Diluted with 100 g of water  
205.2g Sugar }

Temperature Readings Taken at Minute Intervals

a.

Upper Flask	Lower Dewar
1.034° C	1.245° C
1.031° "	1.232° "
1.034° "	1.225° "
1.037° "	1.219° "
1.043° "	1.212° "
1.048° "	1.207° "
1.050° "	1.204° "

Mixture

1/2 min. readings.

1.199° "
1.995° "
1.992° "
1.990° "

1 min readings.

1.989° "
1.985° "
1.980° "
1.975° "
1.965° "

b.

Upper Flask	Lower Dewar
1.277° C	0.975° C
1.267° "	0.970° "
1.257° "	0.965° "
1.247° "	0.960° "

Mixture

1/2 min readings.

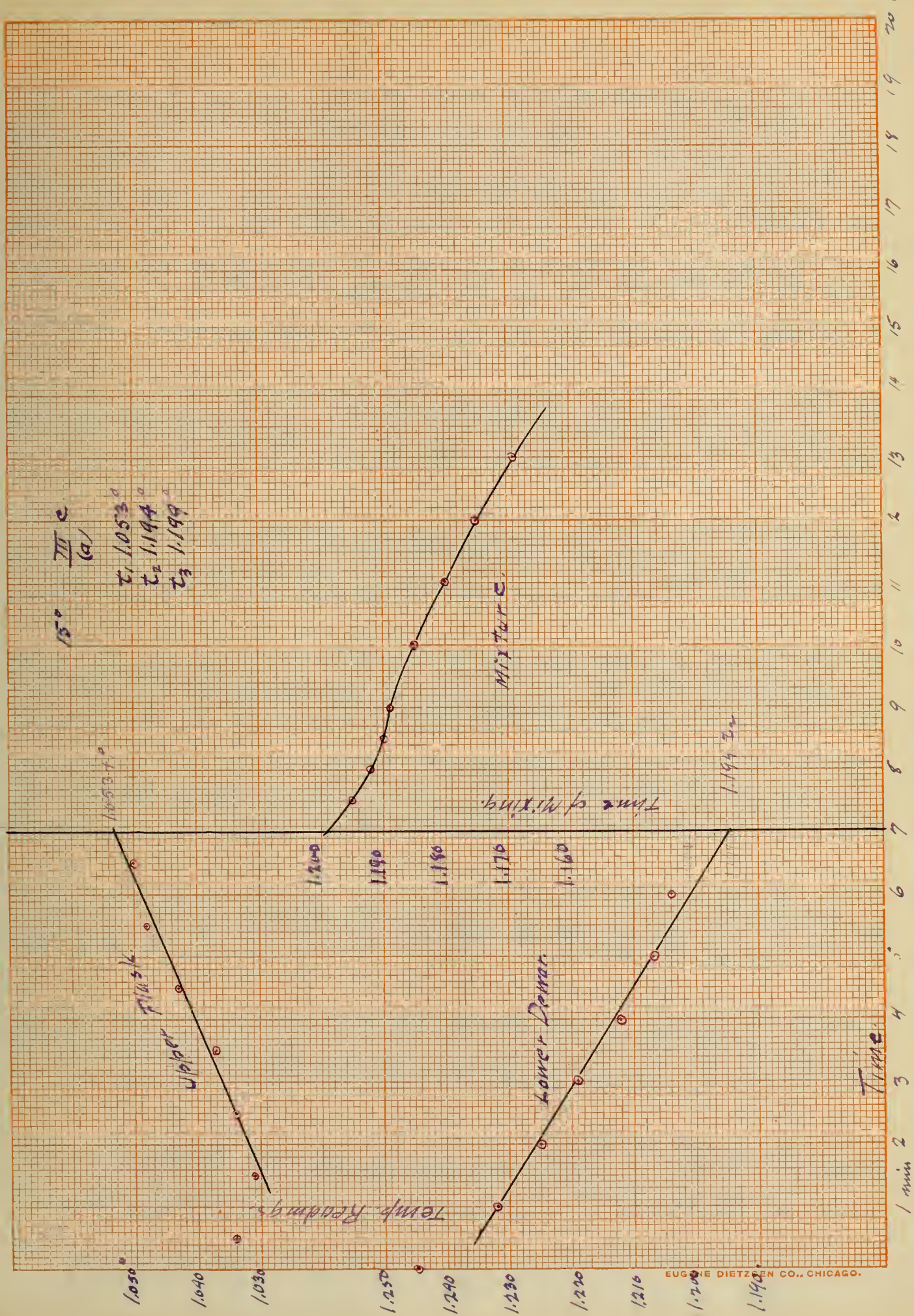
0.997
0.996
0.990

1 min readings

0.990
0.987
0.985
0.983
0.983
0.979
0.975







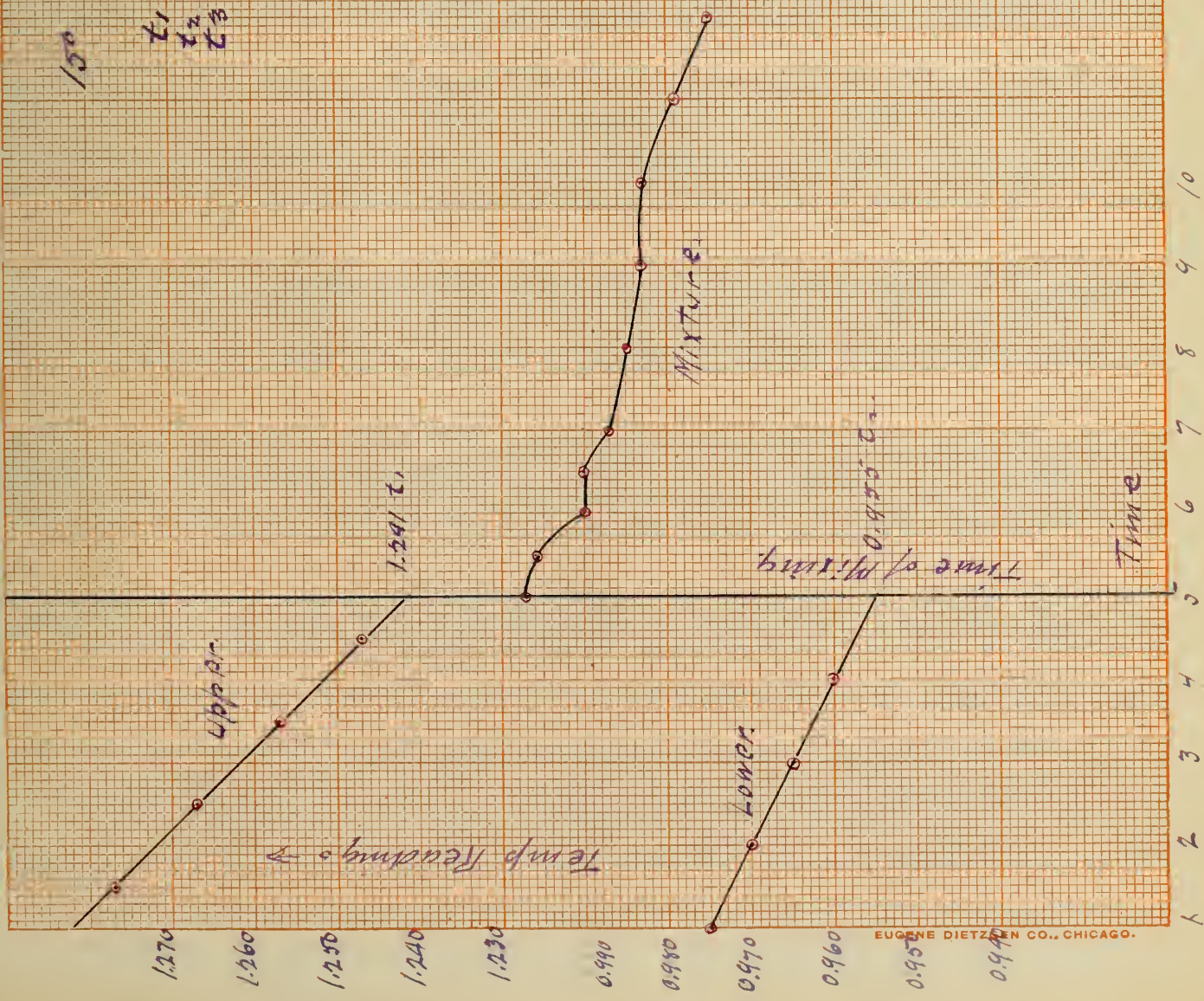




150 III C  
(b)

$t_1$  1.241  
 $t_2$  0.955  
 $t_3$  0.997

Calculated



1875



25°

Table I D.

500 g Water } Below. Diluted with 200 g Water.  
 171 g Sugar }

Temperature Readings taken at minute intervals.

(a)

Upper Flask.

Lower Dewar.

3.787°C	2.832°C
3.778°C	2.820° "
3.769°C	2.805° "
3.761° "	2.795° "
3.758° "	2.785° "
3.754° "	2.775° "
3.750° "	2.765° "
3.746° "	2.756° "

Mixture.

1/2 min. int.  
Readings

2.950°C
3.010° "
3.007° "
2.998° "
2.990° "
2.982° "
2.973° "
2.965° "
2.960° "
2.956° "
2.949° "

b.

Upper Flask.

Lower Dewar.

2.342°C	1.784°C
2.342°C	1.783° "
2.343°C	1.783° "
2.344° "	1.782° "
2.353° "	1.782° "
2.356° "	1.781° "
2.365° "	1.781° "
2.371° "	1.781° "

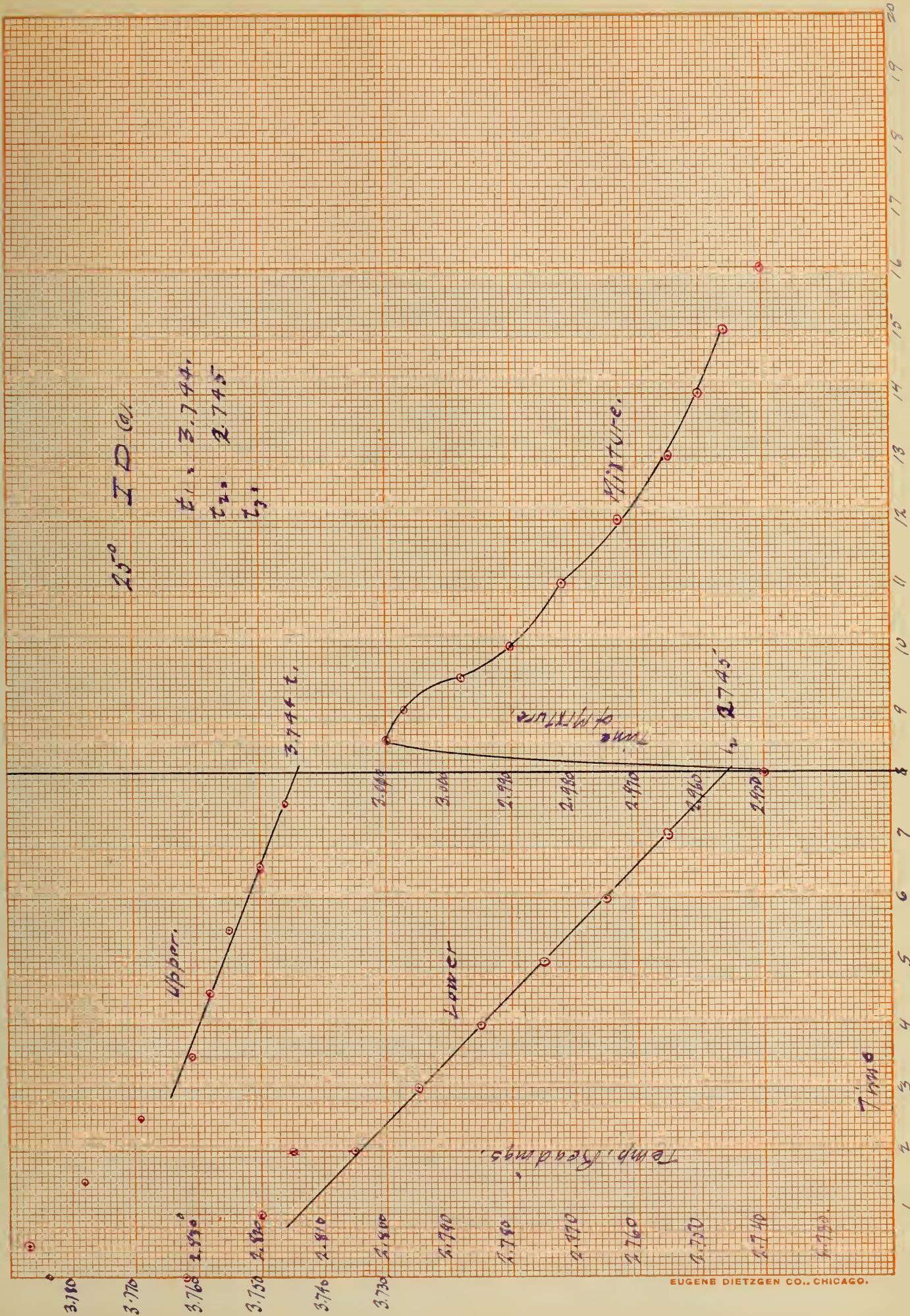
Mixture.

1/2 min.  
Readings

1.945°C
1.955° "
1.957° "
1.958° "
1.959° "
1.960° "
1.961° "
1.962° "
1.964° "
1.965° "

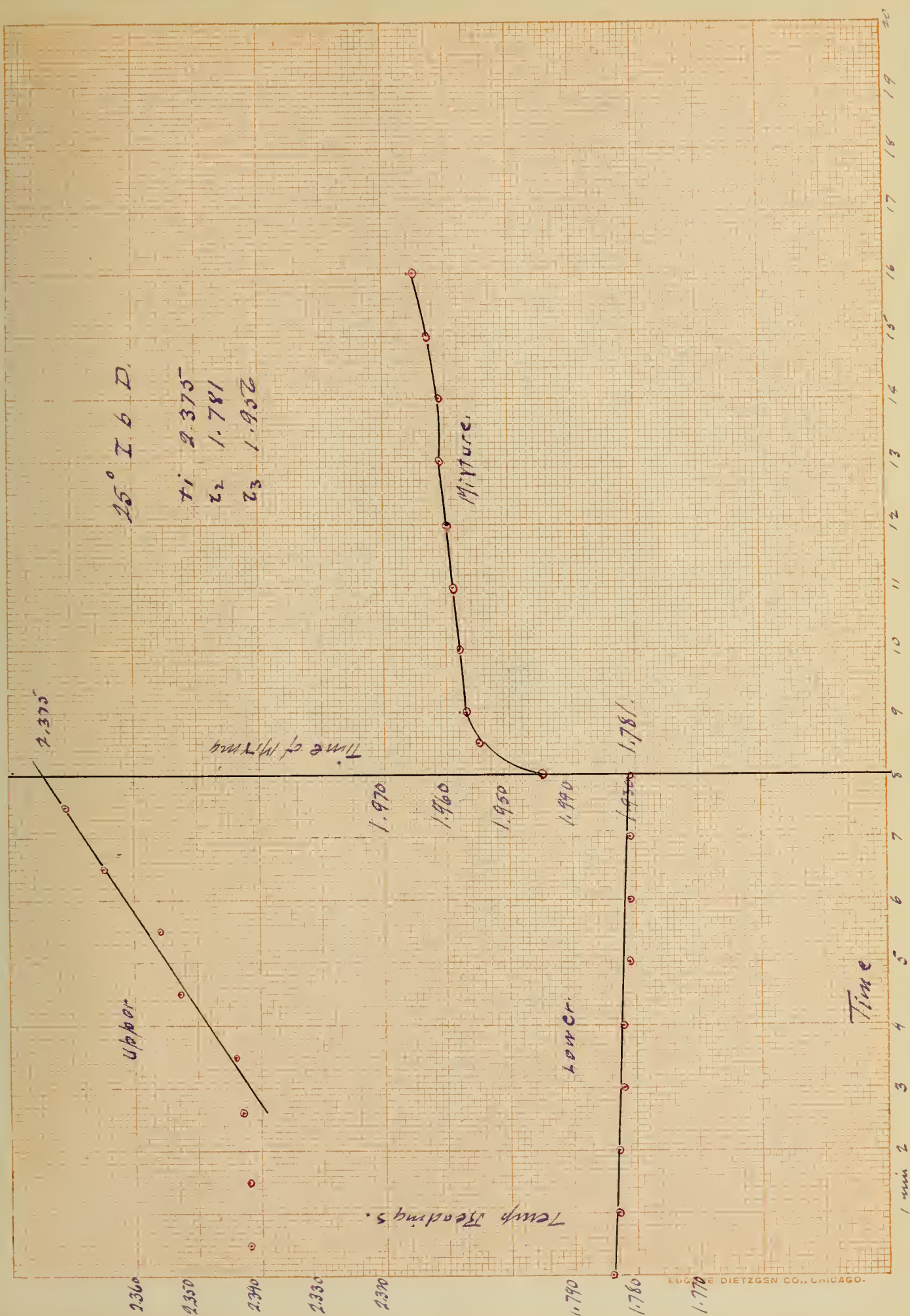












1871

25° Table. II D.

550 g Water } Below. Diluted with 150 g water.  
188.1 g Sugar }

(a)

Upper Flask.

Lower Dewar.

5.183° C	4.038° C
5.169° "	4.028° "
5.156° "	4.025° "
5.138° "	4.023° "
5.125° "	4.021° "
5.114° "	4.019° "
5.108° "	4.017° "
5.106.	4.015° "

Mixture.

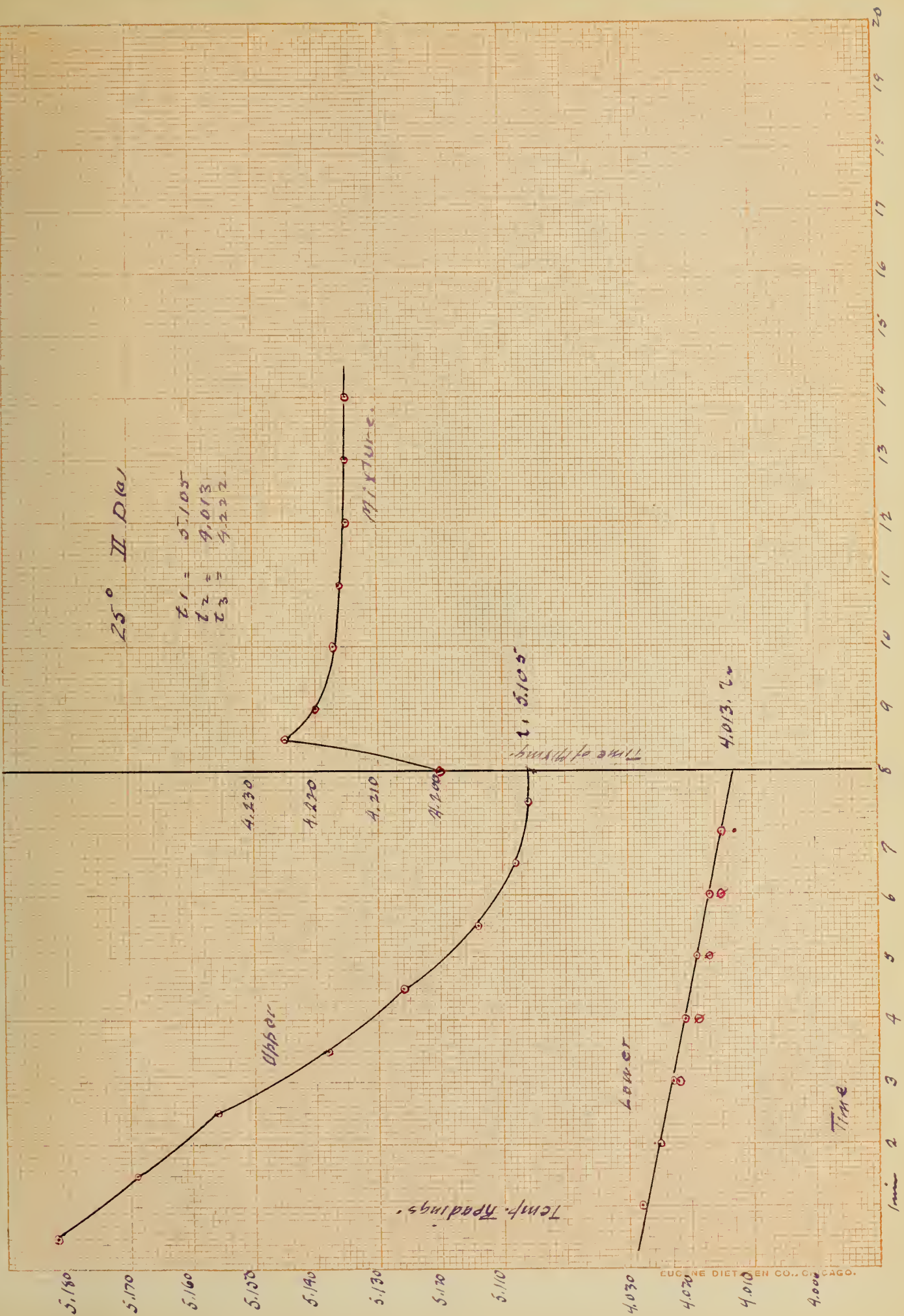
$\frac{1}{2}$ min.	{ 4.200° C
	{ 4.225° C
	4.220° "
	4.218° "
	4.217° "
	4.216° "
	4.216° "





25° II D(101

$t_1 = 5.105$   
 $t_2 = 4.013$   
 $t_3 = 4.232$



1894













UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 086826275